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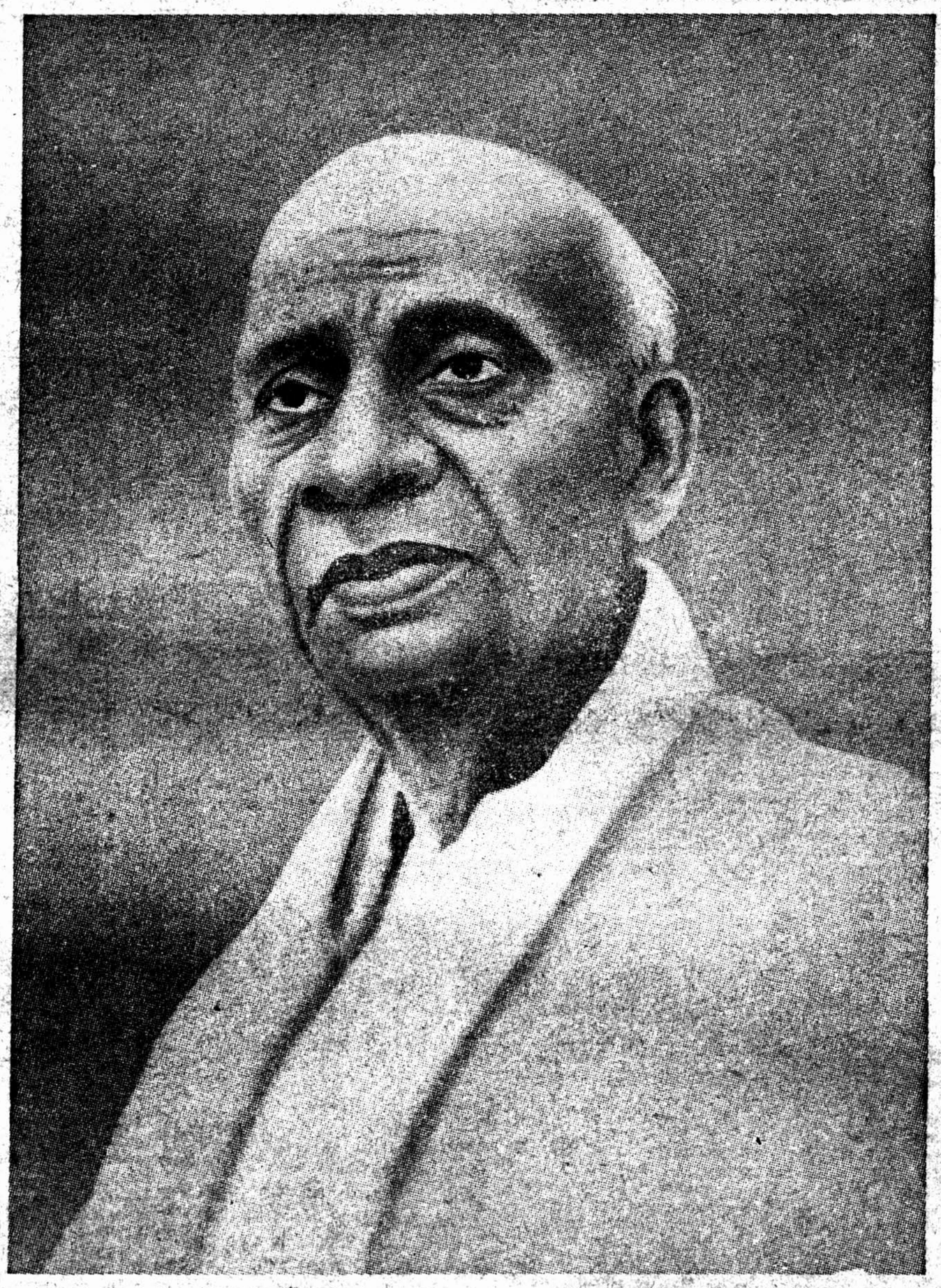
MIRACLE MAN OF 'ONE INDIA.'



The states were "500 headaches." It was the statesmanship of Sardar Patel that wove them into one pattern. With Hyderabad in, India is united again. Today the whole country celebrates his 74th birthday. It is Bombay's unique honour to have him in our midst.

—Artist: K. K. Venkateswaran.

Under Banner Of Lokmanya And Mahatma

(See Page 7)

PATTER:

A TIP TO THE TAJ

By Asude

NO, I do 'not' mean a "Trip to the Taj." When I say "tip", I mean "tip". Nor am I alluding to the Taj Mahal at Agra. Most interesting place and all that, but definitely not a matter for patter. I have seen the Taj Mahal many times. It has always made me think of Death, and Love, and Fidelity,—and other depressing things. I am talking of the far more stimulating mausoleum,—The Taj Mahal Hotel, and no other.

Read this article. If possible, read it out to the Home Minister. It is a solution of many difficulties. I don't want a bouquet for the idea, but if you send a letter of sheer gratitude I will not mind.

The idea came with the Day. The Day. 'Der Tag'. You know what day it is? But you don't, not being a son of Bengal. Now, let us have done with all this Provincial "ism" and take the best which a province has to offer us. If Bengal has something good to give, why not take it?

The Day is the last of the Dusserah. in Bengal, it is called "Vijaya Dasami". For three days, that is, the seventh, eighth, and ninth day of the moon, the whole province is full of sheer whoopee. Villages throb with the roll of drums, and the thin, shrill note of the 'sanai' wakes the people at dawn to round after round of fun and games. All round the shrine of the Visiting Goddess Durga. She stays just for three days, and then goes back to her husband to-day. That is the routine.

Open any Bengal paper, a Hindu paper I mean, and look at the Editorial. You will find the whole column splashed with the feature. Nothing stirs the blood of men like our esteemed Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh or Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar than this four-day corroboree,—unless, as I said once before,—it is Fish. The hardest rules of rationing or Press Laws cannot damp the Editorial ardour for the "Pujas" or, Fish. Which, of course, is just as it should be.

So much for the three days. The fourth day,—the Day of Parting,—is another story. It is a doleful story,—all Mater-Dolorosa-and-Misericordium.

Faces which were all lit up like Divali lamps begin to grow long with the morning of the fourth day,—Vijaya Dasami Day,—that is, to-day, at the prospect of Parting. You mere Bombaywallah can never plumb 'that' depth. It is something which is Bengal's own,—this blubbering over the passing of a Thing of mere clay and colour. For, they do NOT look at the Thing as a mere mixture of clay and colour.

Now, where does the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Prime Minister of Bombay come into all this? Softly, softly. All in good time.

As I was saying, it is all sob stuff on the fourth day. In the evening, the merry-makers collect at the river and see the Goddess being immersed in the waters as the evening sun goes down the horizon in a pageant of violet and gold. The Indian bagpipe keeps in tune with a plaintive note in "Puravi."

And then, they totter back home and drown their sorrow in an antidote. It is the only thing to do. It is a liquid antidote, too, and, what is most remarkable, it is non-alcoholic. Well, you say that a bottle of lemonade or a glass of your "Nira" is also non-alcoholic but what good is it to a man who believes only in his Scotch?

You think I would have wasted my time and yours if I had nothing better than your "Nira" to offer you, do you? Well, you are wrong. I said it was non-alcoholic,—yes,—but the point on which it scores over your "Nira" and "Vimto" or that hell-brew Tomato Juice is that it is about the best substitute for the Mountain Dew of Scotland. Can your "Nira" say that about itself?

No, no, you can't, in sheer decency, offer a man a glass of "Nira" when his soul cries for a spot of Scotch. Cocoa? Ugh..Why not hand a glass of barley-water and have done with it? Even the Governor-General admitted the difference he noticed in the tempo of his guests when they got Orange Juice where they had always got a peg of White Label.

But this thing I am talking about, this Cure-all for all sorrow,—this ambrodia beloved of the Gods,—it gives you all the kick you had got so long from your Black Dog or Vat 69. No sorrow can come miles near you after you have had a whack of it. You forget all the slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune with a celerity which no mere "Nira" or Orange Juice can ever hope to emulate.

What is it? What is its name? Does it come within the "Prohibition" ban? Is it easily available? Is it detrimental to health? Is it a drug?

Now, let us take them one by one. The name is "Bhang." Heard of it? They call it "Siddhi" in Bengal. It DOES not come within the purview of the "prohibition" Act. It is quite easily available. Health? Why, on the Vijaya Day, the father, mother, wife son, daughter, child,—all take it in Bengal. In appropriate doses, of course. No, no, it is not a drug.

There are men in Bengal and Behar who find it so good that they do not stop taking it on Vijaya Day alone. but carry it right through the year. It is one of the best things for the internal machinery, they say, gives you a whale of an appetite, ensures good sleep, and so on. And it is cheap.

Oh, I know that people do not take Scotch for digestion or good sleep, but for the kick of it,—the uplift caused by judicious imbibing. There is no sense in having a drink if after taking it the world remains just that same drab and dull thing that it was before. One takes it for the colour of the thing, one wants to see a rosy world,—a pink world,—dreams of Valhalla and Behest.

I assure you, this stuff gives you all that and more. Just one tumbler of the green juice,—the colour is a fair imitation of absinthe, too,—and you see the world as you had never seen it before. You see a wife as you had never seen her before. Your own wife, I mean. You see a pink wife sometimes. Pink children. I have known cases of men under its mellow influence greet his Income-Tax Collector with a smile.

Forget your "Nira." What is "Nira" to this Drink of the Gods? It 'is' a Drink of one God anyhow,—Mahadev. All Sadhus take it. What has the Home Minister to say to that? And why does not our Mr. Vachek try it at the Taj?

The Home Minister of Saurashtra, Shri Samaldas Gandhi hoisted the National Flag on the ancient citadel on the Mount Ginar, within which are the famous Jain temples.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF KAMINITA

By G. Venkatachalam

DARK snadowy foothills filigreed with the rose-pink peaks of the distant Himalayas. Green and yellow fields studded with red-tiled huts like a Moorish mosaic. Mango groves and bamboo thickets like oases in a desert. A wooded knoll with a small shrine, and not far off a solitary stone pillar, battered and broken by weather and age, with the most significant historic inscription in the world: "His Majesty King Piyadasa in the twenty-first year of his reign, having come in person did reverence. Because here Buddha, the Sakya ascetic, was born, he had a stone horse made and set up on a pillar. Because here the Venerable One was born, the village of Lumbini has been made revenue-free and has partaken of the King's bounty". This is Kapilavastu today.

Maya's Dreams

Kapilavastu is the sacred spot where Gautama the Buddha was born. This, the Lumbini Gardens of legend and scripture, is the first of holy places for the Buddhists. Mayadevi, the queen of the Sakyas, was on her way to Kosala, her father's country, and camping at this pleasure garden, she rested under a spreading tree, dreaming of the glory vouchsafed to her; and at this post He, the Thathagatu, came to the world. King Asoka raised the pillar to mark the spot, over twenty centuries back, and since then millions have followed his steps to uay homage and reverence to one of the world's holiest grounds. Tibetan lamas, Sinhalese priests, Chinese pilgrims, Burmese bhikus and worshippers from Siam and Cambodia still continue the pilgrimage.

Thrill Of Past Memories

Nothing now remains of the Nandavana at Lumbini. No lilytanks and lotus-ponds, no creeper-covered bowers and flower-meadowed avenues, no jasmine pavilions and pomegranate parks, no golden deer and silver stags, no emerald parrots and purple peacocks, no babbling brooks and singing birds. Just a deserted place haunted by jackals and brigands.

But the thrill of standing on the spot where the Teacher of men and gods first saw the light makes you forget the present sordid surroundings and takes you on the wings of imagination to a world rich with fragrant memories.

Six kos (12 miles) north-west lies the ruined city of Kapilavastu, once the glorious town of the Sakyas. Citadel walls, low ridges, circular mounds, square tanks and crumbled mandapams mark today its ancient site. The river Rohini flows placidly to the west and the two magnificent places of Suddhodana and Mayadevi are now two big heaps or large red bricks and fragments of broken walls. Clusters of trees give shelter and shade to tired travellers and lotus-filled ponds still refresh their wearied limbs. The name of the town itself has changed from Kapilavastu to Piprahave; and it was from a stupa on this site that the archaelogists excavated a crystal box containing the relic of the Lord Buddha that is now in Siam.

Bridgmangunj, in the U. P., is the nearest railway station to this historic place. No taxis or buses meet you at the station but black moving hillocks known as hathis in this part of the world. Elephant riding is no joy-ride at the best of times and even on fine roads; and two days' tilting and rollicking on its ponderous back over rugged paths tries one's nerves and patience. There are no tourists' guides or comforts anywhere on the route and one must make the best use of the villagers and their hospitality. A real pilgrimage it is.

Kausinagara

Kausinagara, modern Kasia, is a straggling little village in the district of Gorakhpur near the foot-hills of the Himalayas. It is a dust-laden and poverty-stricken place and even the remains of the old town are not much visible, except the enormous dagoba and the giant lying figure of the Buddha. The last of the four great kshetras for the Buddhists in India, to visit all of which is one's life is to attain Arhatship in that life, according to a Buddhist tradition, this place is visited by thousands of worshippers from all over the Buddhist world on the Vesak Day. Cool groves abound near by where the pilgrims camp and enjoy their rest and repast. The dagoba is in ruins and the shrine in which the Mahaparanirvana Buddha lies stretched in eternal sleep is just an ordinary brick and mortar structure.

THE LYING FIGURE, SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE ONE AT POLANNURUWA AND SLIGHTLY BIGGER THAN THE ONE IN THE LAST CAVE AT AJANTA, IS A FINE WORK OF ART, AS BEAUTIFUL AND MAJESTIC AS THE CEYLON ONE.

There come to your mind, as you gaze at this wonderful statue, the last scene and the last words spoken by the Lord: "Be ye lamps unto yourselves. Be ye a refuge to yourselves"; the supreme message given to mankind by the Liberated Ones, the Jivanmuktas of the world. No worship, no ceremonies, no blind following of scriptures no gurus, no crutches of any sort. Self-dscovery is the supreme Truth. Gazing at the form lying before you in mute silence you are again reminded of the sceptic Subhadda's last words as the body of the Lord was covered up by leaping tongues of flame: "Enough, friends, do not grieve or lament; we are all freed from the great ascetic. We have been till now troubled by being told "This is befitting to you, this is not befitting to you". Now we can do what we wish, and refrain from doing what we do not wish."

There will always be Anandas and Sughaddas, Peters and Thomases in the world, for Truth demands not only faith and belief but doubt and questioning. To doubt is to know; to question is to understand; to challenge is to find. There is no other royal way to knowledge.

—A CHAPTER FROM "FOREVER INDIA" TO BE PUBLISHED BY NALANDA PUBLICATIONS.

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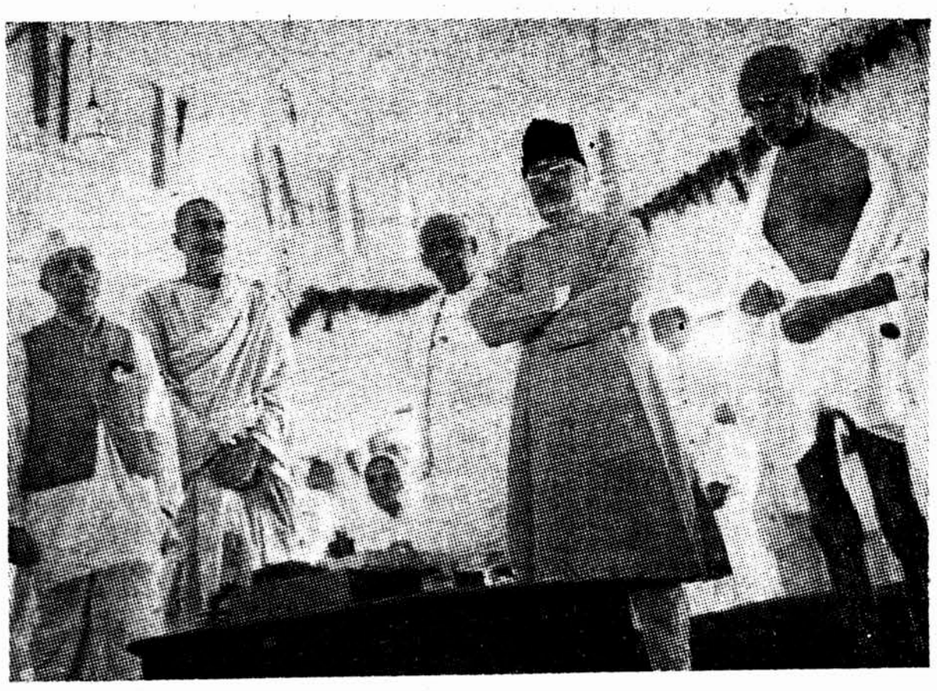


THE "BIG FIVE"

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

So the gods decided to churn the ocean for the coveted nectar. The gigantic serpent Vasuki was used as the rope, and Mount Meru of Indian legends came in handy as the churning instrument. Many things good and beautiful came out of the womb of the ocean. Mahalaxmi, and the peerless 'Kaustubha' necklace emerged, and Vishnu annexed them as his own. Then dancing darnsels, Urvasi and Ramba, appeared, and god Indra took them to adorn his court. Then the "all-giving' Kamdhenu shot up, and Vasishta took her to his Ashram. Then issued the pot of nectar, which the Devas monopolised, outwitting the other half of the churners. Before the churning process was over, the serpent Vasuki which was torn to tatters, spluttered its venom and the 'Kalakuta' poison began to scorch the earth and burn out life. All the gods and Devas ran to Shiv for protection, for he alone could imbibe it. Out of love for humanity, Shiv gulped the poison in an instant. His spouse, Parvati, fearing that he is endangering his life, held it up in the throat. The poison stopped there and Shiv became Neelkanth, since then.

* * *

This Puranic story is full of parallels to India's struggle for freedom. Since her liberation, many good things of life have been annexed by various parties The nectar of freedom has been monopolised by a few, leaving the common man gaping. The 'Kalakuta' which emerged from the freedom struggle was imbibed by the Mahatma. After the Mahatma's visit to Madras when poisonous propaganda began to hit Rajaji, the latter picturesquely wrote to the Mahatma that he alone could take it like Neelkanth, and that his humble self could not stand it. The Mahatma stood it well, and after his death, this mantle has fallen on the broad shoulders of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The battle for exorcising the venom out of the body-politic of India still goes on.

* * *

Sardar Vallabhbhai is 74 today, and was associated with Mahatma Gandhi for over thirty years. He was a campaigner with the Mahatma in Kaira, Borsad, Nagpur, Bardoli satyagrahas, Salt Satyagraha and "Quit India" movement, and acted as the Chief of General Staff of the Congress forces. Recently, paying a tribute to the services of the R.I.A.F. the Sardar apologetically described himself as neither a statesman nor a politician, and recalled how he had long ago joined the "armed forces of India and liberated the country from slavery under the commandership of Mahatma Gandhi". He put Bardoli on the political map of the world and helped the Mahatma to Bardolise the country in the last lap for freedom.

Sardar Vallabhbhai's early exploits and juvenile adventures gave the shape of the future leader to come. Born in a family of sturdy Patidars, his father left his hearth and home to participate in the great Mutiny of 1857. He was arrested and kept as a prisoner in Indore Palace. He was a great chess player, and when the Maharaja was playing the chess, he was observing the game through the key-hole of the lock-up Once when the Maharaja was making a false move in the game, a voice was heard warning him against the move and the danger of his forces being trapped by that particular move. The Maharaja could not realise whereed to be the voice of the Sardar's father emanating from his cell. Subsequently, the Maharaja got him released.

* * *

This rebel parentage of the Sardar ran large in his family. In one of his flamboyant speeches in the Central Legislature of the old days, Sir Malcolm Hailey warned the loyalists that they should mobilise their forces and save the constitution from "Constitutional Huns and Pacific Goths." Vithalbhai Patel turned out to be the 'Constitutional Hun', and 'Sardar Vallabhbhai the 'Pacific Goth.' Vithalbhai's career was the romance of a plough-boy rising to the Presidentship of the Central Legislature. From the vantage-ground of Speakership, Vithalbhai staged many a constitutional battle, by which he exposed and abased the forces of bureaucracy arrayed under the leadership of Muddiman, Crerar Haig and Blackett. While Vithalbhai was wrecking the constitution from the top, it was left to Vallabhbhai to mobilise the peasant masses of India for a straight and downright onslaught on the citadel of bureaucracy.

* * *

If poverty is the training ground of genius, the Sardar had more than his quota to make him great. As a school-boy he led more than three strikes against the rod of the pedagogue, and the school authorities had to yield, as the students stood solidly behind him. Once when a Gujarati instructor asked Vallabhbhai why he took Gujarati, and not Sanskrit, for his studies, the student retorted that he would lose his job as a Gujarati teacher if everybody took to Sanskrit. The teacher was nonplussed, and was brimming with anger. It was said of Chanakya that he tumbled over a projecting bush. Chagrined at his fall, he had the plant pulled out root and branch to the extent that no more bush would grow there. Similarly in his hurry to school Sardar was badly hurt by a big wayside stone. Though he was bleeding, he did not care to attend to his wound, but called on his pals to give a helping hand to remove the wayside stone and level up the ground. The Sardar would brook no opposition, even when Socilists were not there

* * *

How Vallabhbhai get the title of Sardar is a titular mystery. During an early peasant Satyagraha campaign, a public meeting was held at Nadiad under the presidentship of the late Mr. Talati, where he was hailed as the "Subha" of Gujerat. During the Kaira and Borsad Satyagraha, his peasant followers used to call him endearingly as "Sardar" and whenever officials attempted to contact them, they used to say "go to the Sardar." Mahatma Gandhi also was forced to use the term "Sardar", as otherwise the peasants did not understand whom he meant. Strange as it might seem, it was the late Mr. K. F. Nariman who termed him as the Sardar of Bardoli at a public meeting in Bombay. But the "Sardardom" does not connote vast estates or properties. Vallabhbhai has taken a vow with Mahatma Gandhi not own private property. Thus he has remained the Sardar of his people

* * *

The amazing personality of the Sardar defies analysis, and though one can enumerate particular traits of his character, there is always something undefinable and elusive about him. There is nothing extraordinary in his physical make-up, and he is neither a character-actor nor a theatrical person. His face is neither expressive nor expressionless, and thus bafiles even an expert physiognamist. His facial features are well set and rounded, neither his cheek bones nor jaw bones projecting to give him a distinguishing appearance. One cannot have an inkling of his mind through his face, as it neither mirrors nor reflects his thought. And when he closes his eyes, as he sometimes does in the Congress sessions, it is all opaque, impenetrable and unfathomable. Even a casual visitor will go back with the impression that there is something more in him than meets the eye. This puzzling personality of the Sardar has added to the legends that he is the mystery man of the East.

* * *

Though the Sardar deals in terms of millions of India, he speaks in monosyllables. He listens more than he speaks, and even when he intervenes, his intervention is brief and laconic. Sometimes his studied silence is embarrassingly eloquent. A peasant-turned-soldier and a soldier-turned-politician, the Sardar employs military thoroughness in the work of administration. Quick decision and speedy disposal streamline his department, and there is no room for pigeonholing or cold storage. It is this imprint of a master-spirit in Congress and Government administration that has earned for the Sardar the appellations of "Man of Steel" and "Man of Iron Will" But beneath this rough exterior is a kind heart, as emotional as a child and full of delilcate and kindly feelings. Those who have seen the Sardar at work during the Gujerat floods, plague relief and Bihar earthquake rescue operations will bear testimony to his human and humanitarian spirit. In Satyagraha days, the Sardar has cooked for Gandhiji and nursed him in jail. But the soft side of his character his banter and grim-crack jokes at bridge parties in which he was an expert are known only to a select coterie of his friends and admirers. Despite his indisposition, the Sardar was unusually buoyant and hilarious at the reception given by the Bombay Union

(Continued on Page 26)

THE
Bombay Chronicle Weekly
WISHES ALL ITS
Hindu Readers
A
Happy Diwali
&
A Prosperous New Year

STANDING ON THE STEPS OF THE CITY HALL, WILLIAM O'DWYER, MAYOR OF NEW YORK, EXTENDS A FORMAL WELCOME TO MEMBERS OF THE RAM GOPAL HINDU BALLET WHO GAVE FOUR PERFORMANCES AT THE CITY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL DANCE FESTIVAL AND ARE SCHEDULED TO VISIT OTHER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. THE MAYOR IS CHATTING WITH BALLERINA KUMUDIN WHILE PREMIER BALLERINA SHEVANTI STANDS AT HIS RIGHT.

WESTERN EUROPE AFTER TWO WARS

By Dr. J. F. Bulsara

SECOND OF OUR SERIES ON THE MORAL REVIVAL OF THE WEST.

In our issue of October 17, Dr. Bulsara recounted the causes that led to the phenomenal changes in Europe. There is now a universal demand for stability and security and it is no wonder that the Marshall plan has given the glimpse of a new life and social structure for the tired nations.

TWO global wars within 25 years or a single generation and the last one fought on a totalitarian i.e. primitive and barbaric basis, where there is no consideration given to evolued human or moral values, and living, feeling, willing human beings do not count but only the impersonal objective of victory, where the combatant and the helpless and dependent are treated on the same level and killed ruthlessly, would certainly leave their indelible marks on the face of the country and in the hearts and minds of the people.

These effects of the two wars are fairly evident in the politico-economic structure of the countries of western Europe and in the eyes of the peoples. There is a universal dollar shortage and a universal hunger for the hard currency. The latter varies for various countries but the Swiss, Swedish and Belgian currencies are in demand in the order of preference, and there is a black market in currency as much as or more than in articles of food and clothing. The currency racket takes on different forms in different countries. The dollar is readily acceptable everywhere without a question as to where it came from, the pound sterling is not so sterling now you have to produce a certificate from the national or local bank before you can get a reduced amount of the local currency.

A traveller's cheque fetches the current bank rate in Belgium but a sterling pound note will fetch much less. In France it is just the opposite, the sterling pound note will fetch about two to three hundred francs more than the so-called bank rate on the valid traveller's cheque. The mighty dollar fetches relatively much more, of course. But what is remarkable is that a greenback pound note will sell for about a hundred francs less than the pink coloured, more recent sterling note. It seemed to me the present currency policies in the various countries an' the extremely artificial travel restrictions are a direct incentive to the maintenance of the black market. It is partially conducive to disrespect for law in otherwise lawabiding citizens. The wars have done much more to undermine people's morals than the wisest politicians could have ever done by their political programmes alone. Hitler seems to have marvellously succeeded in an insidious manner.

Tired Nations

As one would expect there is a widely spread war neurosis. People feel tired and are tired. They suffered six long years of nervous tension, not to speak of lack or inadequacy of nutrition. The hospitals or wards for mental cases are full in all countries, there are people on the waiting list and the doctors pronounce a need for the increase of facilities. With the universal labour shortage, there is also a shortage of qualified medical personnel in all the countries. The nursing shortage is noticeable everywhere, women are not willing to submit to the much more restricted and artificial life in wards and hospitals. Only in one country, they were stil working ten hours a day, but the authorities feel that the demand for eight hours duty will have soon to be conceded. There is much relaxation in the condition of staying within hospital premises. Nurses are allowed to go home, rest rooms are provided within hospital boundaries, quarters for married nurses are being provided nearby at at concessional rents. and greater inducements are offered to attract young girls to the courses for training, which is for three years generally with a minor exception here and there.

Demand For Security

In a vague general way people are feeling the need for relaxation, for greater enjoyment of life, for quiet, for outdoor life and are repairing in large numbers to the countryside. especially during week-ends and annual holidays for a fortnight or month, which are now almost universally accorded to all with pay. In the world of alround insecurity and apprehension, created as a result of the revages of the last war, people are demanding security of living and a better standard here and now. This universal demand for stability and security is being met by almost all the governments either promising the same or implementing programmes of social security through old age pensions at the age of 60 for women and 65 for men, by health insurance or gratuitous medical relief in all needy cases, by unemployment insurance by maternity benefits, by giving reduction in rent or incometax for each additional child over two, etc.

Infant Mortality

It was noticeable in every country that after the terrible holocaust of two World Wars, children have come into their own, and utmost care is devoted by all governmental and private agencies to the adequate nutrition, and proper instruction and upbringing of children. Even parents are being educated in some countries to take proper care of the physical, emotional and intellectual wel-bring of their children. The New Era of the child has commenced in right earnest in the west.

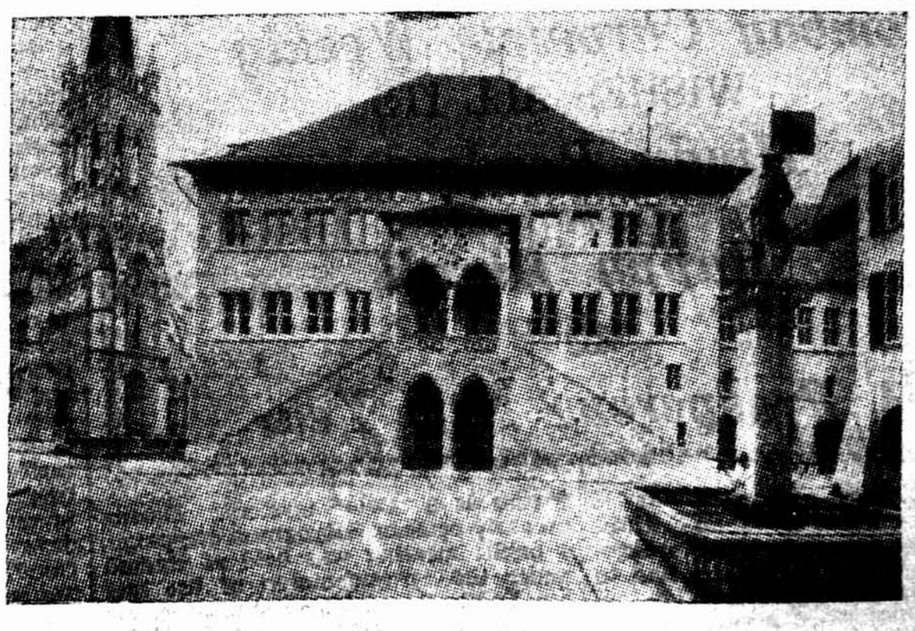
India seems to be lagging behind a good deal. The Infant mortality in almost all the countries of Western Europe and in the U.S.A. has been reduced to a remarkably low figure of 30 to 40 per thousand live births. In India it is about 169 per mile for the country as a whole, in a progressive city like Bombay, it is 198 and in some backward cities it is as high as 250 per mille—a tremendous waste of infant life and maternal labour. Winterthur in Switzerland claims the lowest Infant mortality per mille of 25.

Life otherwise, however, does not seem to be normal in any of the countries of Western Europe. Only in Switzerland there is no rationing as in the U.S.A., only in the U.S.A. Sweden and Switzerland there is a relatively low rise in the price-index over pre-war rates, ranging from 51 to 80 per cent as officially stated by the Bureaus of Statistics. Actually the prices and cost of post-war living are much higher even in these fortunate countries.

Food is plenty in the U.S.A. and quite sufficient in Sweden and Switzerland, but in the U.S.A. the cost of building construction has gone up more than 100 per cent. In Switzerland clothing, mostly imported from Great Britain, has gone up 300 per cent and Petrol, which sold in 1939 at 30 centimes a litre, sells at 66 centimes a litre or about 2.75 francs a gallon (about Rs. 2-4-0). Both American and British cars are however easily available in Switzerland, which is the one country that presents an appearance of being normal in most respect.

All countries are however exporting most of their finer products to outside countries, chiefly to obtain the hard currency or the raw materials or finished goods that they essentially lack or cannot do without. Thus you find some of the products of Great Britain either relatively more easily obtainable in India or actually sold cheaper than in Great Britain itself. If foreigners buy certain articles in the U.S.A., they get a discount which the American citizens do not. Somebody was heard saying: "If everybody is keen to export his best articles to other countries, soon there will be no customers left to buy them."

Burnswick Monument and Quai of Mont Blanc Geneva



Town Hall, Berne

Welcome To Marshall Plan

There is a certain amount of discontent growing in some of these countries at this export policy and at the way the dollar has become a hard currency for most of them. For, it appears that whereas before the last war, countries like Holland, Denmark or Sweden were able to obtain dollars freely from Great Britain for goods sold to her, now they can only obtain pounds sterling. What is more remarkable is that for goods purchased from Germany in the American Zone, they have to pay in dollars, but they do not necessarily get dollars for goods sold to the Americans for use in Germany or other occupied territory. While they all welcome the Marshall. Plan for and to Europe and hope that some of their economic troubles and burdens would be lightened thereby, they entertain a certain misgiving that the dollar may have too tight a hold on their economy and an undesirable influence on their domestic and foreign political policy. As a Danish official tersely put it, "They do not like to order their domestic affairs to suit the convenience of the tourists, however useful or important they may be." This is a pointer.

In The Mechanism Of Animal Life Are Found

FURNACES IN THE LIVER

(By THOMAS R. HENRY)

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

Partial solution of a major mystery in the Mechanism of animal life has been reported here to the American Chemical Society

Working with a radio—active isotpe of phosphorus, Dr. Albert H. Lehninger, of the University of Chicago, declared that he has found infinitesimal "furnaces" in the liver primarily concerned with the burning of fat.

One of the three major essentials of diet, fat ranks with Carbo-hydrates and proteins

It is, essentially, a form of fuel for the body's furnace. The major fuels are carbohydrates—starches and sugars. These are burned quickly by well-known physiological processes and their "ashes" expired in the breath as Carbon Dioxide.

The fats are the slow burners and the forms in which fuel is storred. A person without food, for example, can live for days on his own stored fat. Hitherto the mechanism by which this fat is burned has been somewhat of a physiological mystery.

Dr. Lehninger's work goes far toward clearing up this process. On the surface of the liver cells were found minute granules containing a group of biochemical substances known as enzymes. These initiate and carry out physiological processes without themselves taking part in them. They have about the same function in the chemical processes of life as catalysts have in physical chemistry. The body contains scores of them, each a separate chemical compound

It long has been known that fat burning must depend upon enzymes of some sort. The suspected substances, however could not be studied in test tubes apart from the body cells of which they form parts. Dr. Lehninger's major accomplishment was to work out a means of doing this by the use of similar substances known as co-enzymes.

These enzyme compounds, he found, cause the acids which are tne chief constituents of all fats to combine with oxygen — essentially to "burn". They pass through a series of acids, ending up as carbon dioxide and water.

As the fatty acids are burned, energy is liberated and is stored in the liver in various organic compounds.

Dr. Lehninger was able to carry out some of his work only with the use of radio — active phosphorus as a "tracer" The investigations, he empnasized represent only a beginning toward a complete understanding of the fat-enzyme system.

THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

Beware Of Burglars

By LOUIS MANSFIELD

Sneak Thieves

Fortunately for the detective. habitual crooks are always specialists. They take up one particular type of crime and very seldom, if ever change it.

Just as the clerk remains a clerk and the grocer remains a grocer. Changing his occupation only in very unusual circumstances—so the criminal sticks to the line he knows most about and will not, as a general rule, risk taking up some other type of crime about which he knows nothing.

This specialization is particularly noticeable where burglary is concerned and it is the detective's greatest asset.

One burglar will stick to locks. No matter whether he is entering a house, a shop or some other buildings, he will do so by picking the lock by making a false key for it, or very very occasionally by smashing it.

Another will break in the door by force. Such a crook would never dream of picking away the putty around a window to lift out the pane bodily so that he could crawl through as the glazier sometimes does

As a general rule one can tell from the type of robbery just what occupation the crook must have followed in normal life before he turned to crime.

"Fingerprints Of The Job"

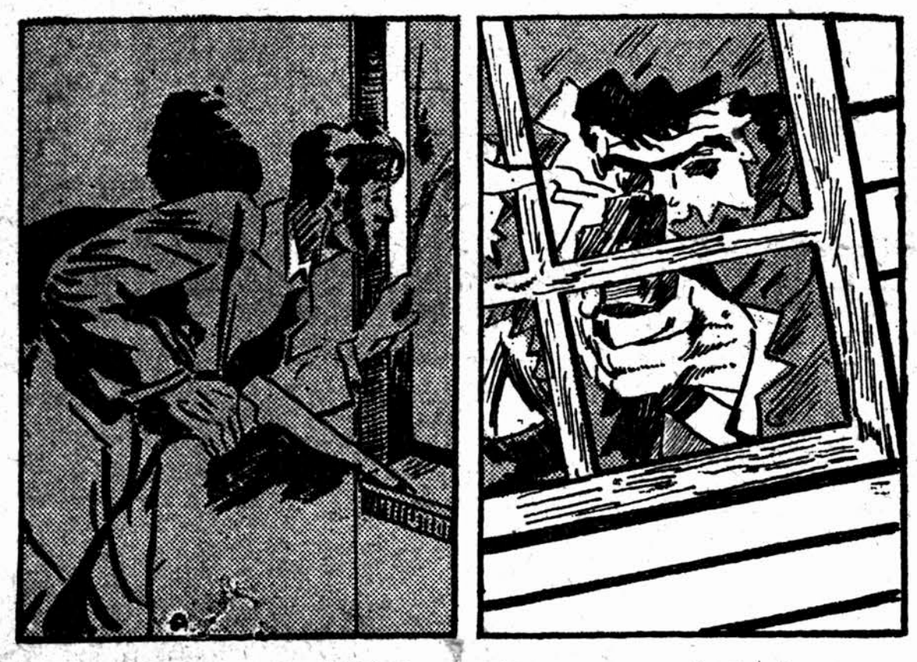
So the locksmith sticks to locks; the ex-carpenter to the woodwork of the door and the glazier to the windows. while the totally unskilled man merely smashes his way in by brute force, his work showing none of the skill of the artist of his professin.

Even within these broad categories, the crook generally has a liking for one particular method of committing his burglaries. Those methods are so distinctive that they are what the dectective calls "the fingerprints of the job."

Long years of apprenticeship nave taught the locksmith almost everything there is to know about locks so that it is not strange that, when he commits a burglary, he tackles only the lock. It might be far easier for him to smash a pane of glass, insert his hand and undo a window-catch. Yet he never does. He sticks solely to the lock. And, if he cannot open the door in that way, he will go away and leave the premises unrobbed.

But not all lock exports tackle a lock in the same way. The actual method used depends almost entirely on the amount of knowledge the

"Can lay hands on whenever they happen to see it."



Holes do not baffle him and the saw comes in handy.

IN THIS SECOND OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE CROOKS WHO ARE OUT TO GET YOUR MONEY, LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD, WORLD-FAMOUS CRIMINOLOGIST. TELLS OF THE METHODS OF BURGLARS, HOUSE-BREAKERS AND SNEAK-THIEVES—AND HOW YOU CAN TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THEM. MR. MANSFIELD, DETECTIVE, EX-SECRET SERVICE MAN AND FORGERY EXPERT, IS THE AUTHOR OF "THE HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION", WHICH IS USED AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TEXTBOOK BY THE POLICE FORCES OF THE WHOLE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

Busy at it.

crook possesses and on his natural skilfulness with his hands as well as on the type of lock he is dealing with.

One man will go around armed with a bunch of skeleton keys while another works only with a pick-lock. Another man, on the other hand, will carry neither. This type prefers to plan his jobs very, very carefully. Long before he tries to burgle the place he will take particular notice of the type of lock. Then, at a suitable moment, he brings along an ordinary blank key which has been coated with soot. Pushing the blank carefully into the lock he turns it firmly. Naturally the blank cannot open the door but the pressure makes the wards of lock scratch the soot off various parts of the key blank. These bright scratches tell the burglar just what parts of the metal blank must be filed away to make a perfectly fitting key which he can use at some later date.

Watch For A Leaf In The Lock

This trick is often used in conjunction with the "leaf trick" which the burglar uses to find out whether or not a house or flat is occupied or, during the holiday season, if it is visited regularly.

Naturally, he cannot just hang around keeping the house under observation without attracting attention. If he thinks the owners of the house are away, he goes up to the door and knoks on it. If there is no answer, he pushes the end of a leaf, or a tiny bit of paper, into the lock leaving the rest of it hanging out.

Next day he has merely to stroll casualy past the place. If the leaf or the piece of paper is still in the lock, he knows that everyone is away and that there are no daily servants

Night time men are dangerous

visiting the house. If the leaf or paper is gone he knows that someone has returned and has removed it to open the door with their key.

Many a householder has found a leaf or something else in the front door lock without realising its significance. If they had only known they could have reported it to the police who could have arrested the burglar when he came to commit his crime.

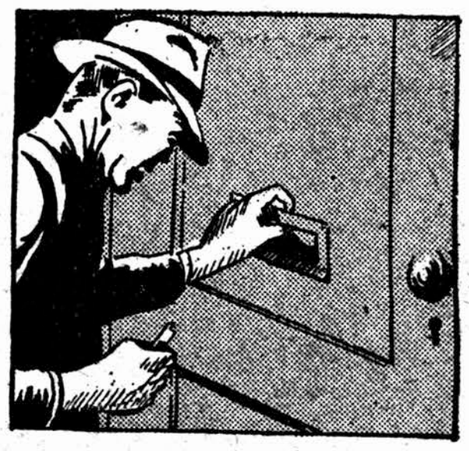
It's Easy For Carpenters

Carpenters do not know much about locks. But they know nearly all there is to know about such things as dor panels, hinges and bolts. That is why such people can always be relied on to effect an entry through a door when they turn to burglary.

The modern fashion for panelled doors is an open invitation for crooks of this type.

The joiner knows that the weakest part of a door is the place where the panel meets the door frame. Here the woodwork is less than one-quarter of an inch thick and can be slit down, in a few minutes, by anyone with a stout knife.

The door frame itself is anything from one inch to two inches thick while the panel is approximately one-quarter of an inch thick. However, when the door is first made, the frame is grooved so that the panel can be slipped in easily with the minimum of work and time. The edges of the panels are purposely thinned down,



Man with a bunch of skeleton keys

sometimes to as little as one-eigth of an inch or under special circumstances even less, to make it easier to fit the panel into the frame. Consequently they are extremely weak at this point.

The joiner or carpenter who turns to burglary and who confines himself to robbing houses fitted with panelled doors needs to carry only a gimlet and a pocket-knife--instruments which need not cause suspicion even if he is arrested by the police.

Bolts Don't Baffle Him

Since the grain of the panel always runs downwards, he has merely to press his knife through it near the door frame and so slit it from top to bottom. At the top of the panel, of course, the grain runs sideways and cannot be easily slit. That is where the gimlet comes in. At the top, he makes a row of gimlet holes, close to one another, joins them up with his knife and lifts the panel completely out.

If he encounters a solid door without panels, he has only to push against the door several times to find out where the bolts are fitted and then cut around them with a key-hole saw. If, of course, the noise of the saw might attract attention, he uses a brace and bit to drill a series of holes around them and joins them up with the knife.

Naturally, the methods very quite a lot. One man will saw around the lock, another will drive wedges under the door and, by hammering them in, will strain the hinge screws and, eventually, force them out altogether. One man I knew always confined himself to the bottom of the door. He used to make a saw-cut just above the bottom hinge. This cut would be about a foot long, and would run in towards the centre of the door. Having made the horizontal cut, he then sawed downwards to the bottom of the door so making a door about one foot square within the door. He was able to crawl through this quite easily.

Scotland Yard's Crime Index

It is because crocks specialise that Scotland Yard and every other important crime prevention bureau and police force in the world keeps a special file known as the "crime index", or the "modus operandi"—the method of working.

In this file you will find a list of every known way in which a particular type of crime has been committed together with the names and addresses of the crooks who committed the crime in that paricular way.

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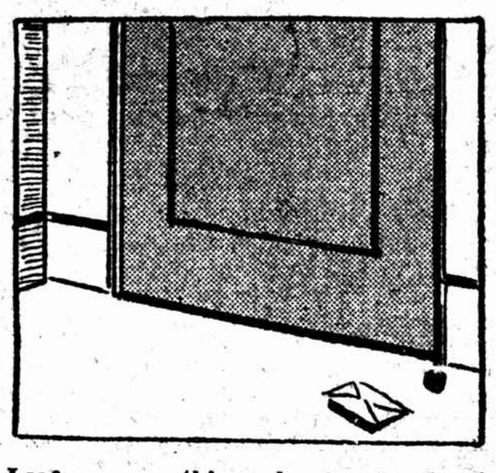
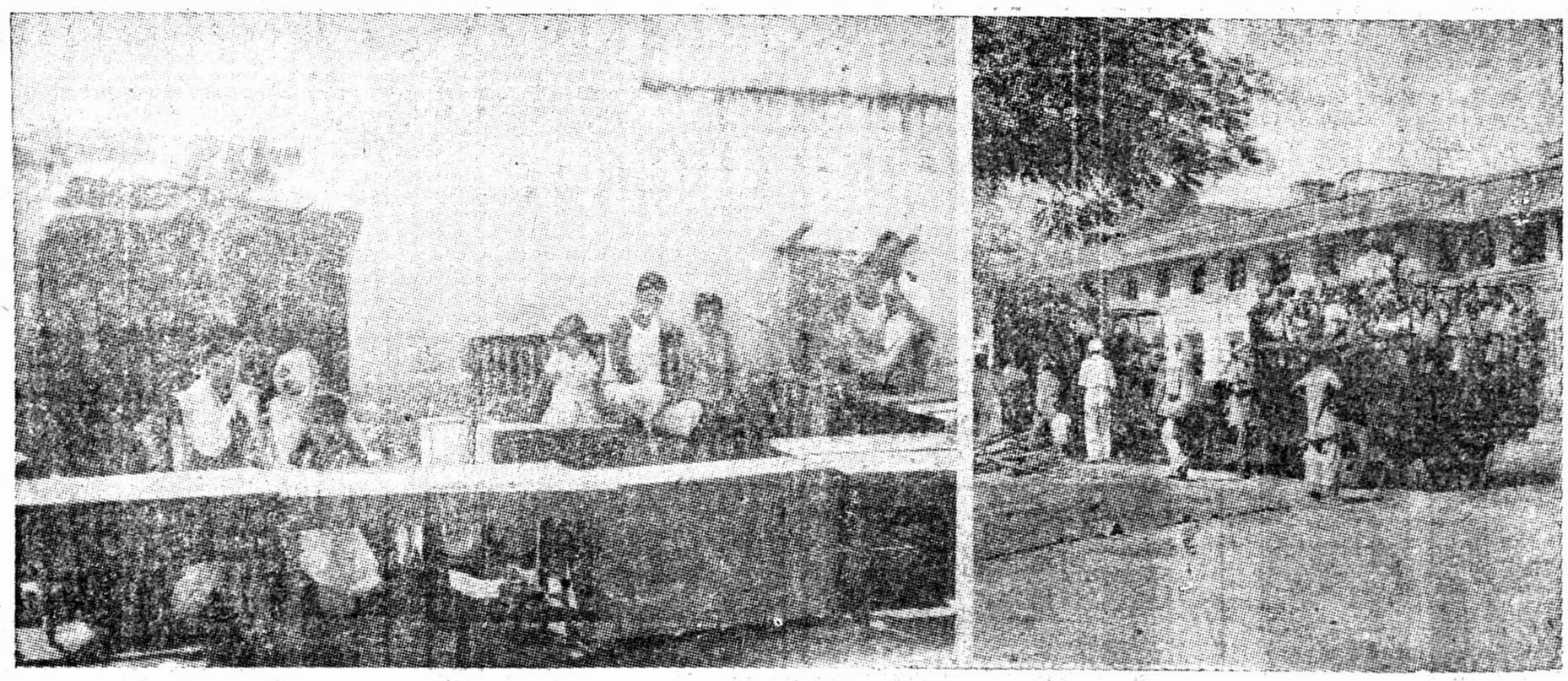


Leaf or something else in the front door



The authorities started removing unauthorised construction in New Delhi last week. Protestations were of no avail, and the refugees taking shelter in those constructions were suddenly rendered homeless. The picture shows: A self-explanatory scene of the shelterless refugees—on Punchkuin Road.

WHAT IF THOMAS DEWEY WINS THE ELECTION?

Possible Shifts In American Foreign Policy

By Dr. Anup Singh

IN November second, millions of Americans will throng to the polls to elect their next President, the man who will occupy the White House and for at least 4 years guide the destiny of the mightiest of nations of our time and shape the course of world affairs. And unless all the political pundits have gone astray, Thomas Dewey will be that man.

The formulation and the implementation of foreign policy in the USA is a complex affair in which the President, his political party, the Congress, various power groups, and the elusive yet potent political phenomenon—public opinion—all participate Yet the President is the most vital factor in the interplay of these forces. He can if he is strong largely shape his country's foreign policy. And Thomas Dewey is a determined strong personality.

Dewey—The Man And The Politician

Thomas Edmond Dewey was born on March 24, 1902, in a small town in the State of Michigan, into a middle-class family. In his school days he distinguished himself as a forceful debater and a singer. He almost chose singing as his life's profession, but after careful calculation discarded it in favour of politics—by way of the law. After completing his law course he took to politics as a duck takes to water. He started as a watcher at the Polls for the Republican Party, and in an incredibly short time became the District Attorney for New York, winning national acclaim for his dramatic success in sending some of the toughest characters in the world of gangsterdom to the cells of Sing Sing Prison to mediate upon their sins. He has twice been Governor of that most powerful State—New York—(a position traditionally regarded as the natural stepping stone to the Presidency) and is the first Republican ever to be given a second try as the Party's Presidential candidate after having lost the first time. His arrival in the White House will therefore be the result of calculated steps, and manouvres of consumate skill to attain to the highest position in the land.

It is one of the paradoxes of American politics that this man who has "one of the least seductive personalities in public life", has been one of the biggest vote getters of his time. He wins votes not, like President Roosevelt, through personal charm, but primarily on the strength of his record as an administrator of extraordinary efficiency. Personally he is cold and aloof, self-centered and consumed with ambition, "too mechanically precise to be liked, too watchfully unbending to be confined in, too coldly ambitious to be loved". He was advised to dispell this impression during the Presidential campaign, as his grins and smiles after carefully rehearsed performances are reported to have now become ::almost natural". He is utterly incorruptible and has repeatedly turned down lucrative radio and movie offers. He enjoys in great measure the esteem and confidence of his colleagues and subordinates, whom he chooses for their talents with meticulous care. He is very receptive to their council but in all major decision uses his own mind. The Republican politicians, according to one version, originally drafted him in 1944 for the Presidency candidacy as a stalking horse, to be traded off later. But Dewey was not the man to be trifled with, and he refused to be used by the politicians as a mere commodity for sale or barter. On that occasion Dewey's stubbornness provoked one Republican politician to remark, "We drafted this monkey, and by Jesus, he took us serious!"

Once again in the recent Republican Convention Dewey showed himself to be a deft politician who would not be outmaneuvered by political adversaries in his own camp. It is said that at carefully punctuated intervals during the contest among the rival candidates, Dewey's headquarters spread rumours of the growing rift among his opponents and the inevitability of his own success. And having secured the long-coveted prize, he turned his mind—which works with clocklike precision—to the choice of his running mate. Unitil four in the morning he listened to the advice of a horde of interested party politicians, and then ended the apparently interminable wrangle with the innocuous suggestion, "Let us get some sleep and see how we feel about it in the morning". Whether the others continued the argument of retired to much-needed sleep, Dewey made up his mind, within two hours and demanded Warren for the Vice-Presidency, the popular Governor of California, who enjoys great reputation in the Western States.

What Dewey Has Inherited

Every strong President stamps upon his country's foreign policy the imprint of his own personality, his outlook on the international world of his time, making certain shifts and changes here and there, warranted by new contingencies, but he can ill afford any complete innovation as he must function within the framework of the historic pattern bequeathed to him by his predecessors. To this rule Dewey will be no exception.

What is the pattern set for him? America's traditional foreign policy rested upon two doctrines: The Monroe Doctrine—that in 1823 served notice on European powers not to encroach the territorial integrity of the Western hemisphere—and the "Open door Policy" in China that sought to check any single power from establishing itself in China. America secured bases in Puerto Rico, Panama, the Hawaiian Islands, part of Samoa, Guam, the Philippines, especial rights in Cuba and the Virgin Islands in order to enforce her policy. She participated in the first world war because she could not trust a possibly victorious Germany to respect her rights. For over twenty years, during the inter-war period, she relapsed into isolation, largely because Britain and France—the victors, were friendly to her. Hitler engendered in America the same fears and misgivings as had Kaiser Wilhelm, and for precisely the same considerations once again she threw her weight on the side of her former allies. But this time she can not depend upon them to defend her interests, as they are weak and financially crippled, and in her view Bolshevik Russia—a formidable ally in war—now constitutes a new menace in peace.

Long before the culmination of the war America proposed, and set out to evolve the structure of a world organization as the only hope of salvaging the wreckage of humanity from the debris of war, and also as the only sure protection for her own national interests. So sanguine was America about the efficacy of the United Nations that her former Secretary of State Hull confidently assured the American people in 1943 on his return from Moscow that, "there would no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power". Subsequent events have mocked that confidence. A mood of despair has set in and today America is uneasy and her foreign policy is no longer clear and definable. She is striving to weave a new pattern out of a jumble of confused ideas and impulses.

When, Dewey steps into the White House he will have to take cognizance of the following political cross currents in America: While both his party and the Democrats are committed to a bipartisan policy in support of the Marshall Plan designing to rejuvinate Europe and to check any Russian onslaught, there are strong forces—dormant at the moment—which favour toning down the Marshall Plan to preserve American resources. While America has been profoundly sympathetic to the freedom movements in the Colonial areas, the same America has lent her support to the Dutch and the French in their efforts to retain their strangehold upon those areas. While America has largely been responsible for goading Britain out of Palestine, she is reluctant to assume her full responsibility in that danger zone While there are powerful American interests that covet the Arabian oil reserves and would prefer to appease the Arab League, America is committed to the establishment of a "Jewish Home" and millions in America are in sympathy with the Jewish aspirations The confusion in the case of China is even worse. Strong powerful elements in America urge generous aid to Chiang Kai-Shek to counteract Communism, while his numerous American critics are equally vocal and vociforous in their denunciation of his "reactionary and corrupt" regime and look on China as bottomless quagmire.

What Are Dewey's Personal Predilections?

For long Dewey had the reputation of evading any commitment on international issues, a politician who deliberately waited until the lines were clearly drawn. The liberals and the internationalists often assailed him for his parochial outlook. And he brought upon himself an avalanche of criticism when in 1941 he solemnly predicted that Lend-Lease "would bring an end to free government in the United States and would abolish the Congress for all practical purposes". He has long since abandoned that position and is today in line with the advocates of international world order and world co-operation. During the Party Convention he courageously fought against the strong isolationist elements in his own camp and got it in co-operation with Senator Vandenberg committed to a progressive outlook. In his election campaign speeches he referred to peace as "our greatest domestic issue", and asserted that there was "no such thing any longer in the world as isolation". He has come out openly for the establishment of a Western European Federation and for the wholehearted endorsement of the European recovery programme, although such aid in his view, "should be extended only as a prudent person would, in instalments, at frequent intervals" and depending upon a demonstration of concrete results. Dewey, with his passion for efficiency will strictly scrutinize the European recovery programme in terms of tangible results. As to Russia, he has declared over and over again that there must not be another Munich, and that the best way is to deal with the Russian leaders as strong equals to convince them and for all, "that now or hereafter we do not intend to be bullied or bluffed". It should be noted in this connection that the Republicans as a party have been far more vehement in their denunciation of Russian Communism than the Democrats, and that Vyshinsky has singled out John Foster Dulles—Dewey's mentor on International affairs and very possibly his new Secretary of State—as a conspicuous "war monger" Dewey has called for effective and generous American aid to Chiang Kai-Shek's nationalist regime. If 275,000,000 European are important, he argues then 450,000,00 Chinese should be even more so. If China falls, he has cautioned his countrymen they may reasonably assume that "all Asia is gone and Western Europe and America will stand alone—very much alone, in a hostile world". Dewey has never had any occasion to reveal his attitude towards India and Pakistan. It can be conjectured, however, that he is not likely to initiate any radical changes in American policy in this hemisphere. And that policy will continue to be conditioned by the following factors: An overwhelming mass of Americans sympathised with the political aspirations of subject India and they wished and hoped for a free and united India. Since partition they nave become reluctantly reconciled to the political reality of two Dominions, and wish to maintain friendly relations

(Continued On Page 23)

Under Banner Of Lokmanya And Mahatma

LIFE AND TIMES OF LATE K. P. KHADILKAR

(By V. N. Naik)

KAKASAHEB KHADILKAR, born in 1872, passed away at his residence in Kandewadi, and in the Nawakal Building at the age of 76. He had completed his 75th year in 1947. But he refused to celebrate it in a public manner.

Khadilkar was a silent man who loved privacy and hated publicity. He never came in the limelight either as the editor of KESARI from 1896 onwards, or as the editor of NAWAKAL which he founded in Bombay in 1923 after he had severed his connection with LOKAMANYA, a daily started in Bombay after Tilak's death with Mr. Khadilkar as its editor-in-chief.

Khadilkar's career, from the age of 24 when he joined the Kesari Office till the last day of his life, was that of devotion to journalism which he regard not as a profession but as a mission. He looked upon it as a means of arousing people to the sense of freedom and Swaraj which Tilak was to proclaim, later as his birthright i.e. the birth-right of every Indian. But that birth right does not become a possession by mere self-assertion, without the tremendous moral and social pressure behind it.

India had to win back what her sons had lost and surrendered in 1818—the last day marked by Providence for the complete establishment of British Raj in India. Though its beginning was earlier in Bengal and Madras, and in the island of Bombay, a Portuguese possession that was passed on to the British Crown in 1660. The East India Company got it for trade and governance and it was the East India Company that conquered India for England and added the continent to the British Crown as its brightest jewel. The people of India did not realise the gravity of the change till after the Indian mutiny of 1857, nor did the British rulers of India realise it as a trust to be handed over to her sons in due time till very long after the proclamation of 1858.

The Indian National Congress, since its foundation in 1885, began to focus the popular demand which was srystalised as Swaraj by Dadabhai Neoroji in 1906 nad was earlier adumbrated by Gokhale and Sir Henry Cotton in 1905 and 1904 respectively. The demand was gathering volume and momentum since 1893 after the return to power in England of the Conservative Ministry.

Kesari, from 1892 onwards, took up the cudgels against social reform as may be gathered from its policy in the matter of the "age of consent" among the Hindus and from the attitude of Tilak himself against social reform including widow Re-marriage, Female Education and the Age of Consent It inveighed against inoculation, it sponsored the threat of the political firebrands who threatened to burn the Congress Pandal in Poona if it was allowed to be used for the session of the Social Conference which, since its inception three years after the Congress had met and held its annual session in the Congress Pandal.

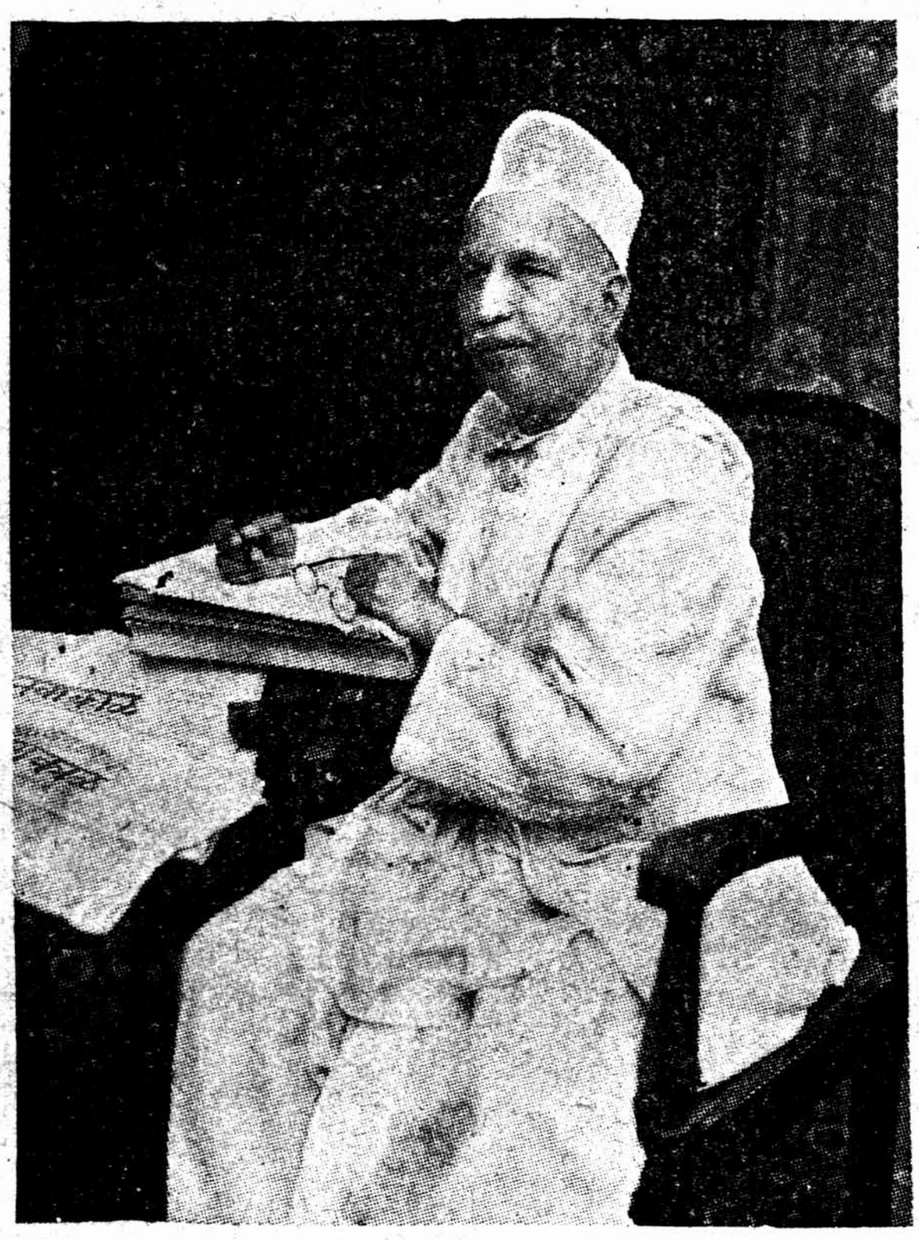
Spearhead Of Opposition

Maharashtra, thanks to KESARI and its eminent editor, was seething with anger against social reform.

It was in this situation that both Kelkar and Khadilkar were requisitioned into the service of KESARI and MAHRATTA respectively, by the late Mr. Tilak. Khadilkar wrote exclusively for KESARI while Kelkar wrote exclusively for the MAHRATTA. And both caught the vein of writing that had been Tilak's, since Agarkar had left KESARI and Tilak came in full charge and ownership of that weekly with its adjunct the MAHRATTA. It is against this historical, social and political background from 1892-1898— the regime of Lord Elgin in India, and from 1898-1905—the regime of Lord Curzon, with their repercussion throughout India that we must assess the power and worth of the journalistic writing of these young men under Mr Tilak. He was a master to them in the sense of being their leader of thought and action.

A Talented Historian

It was a habit of Mr. Tilak to ask those who were callled upon to work on his papers to pass through a course of study of which the study of Law and of the Mahabharata were the principle items.



The Late K. P. Khadilkar.

"A Volcano Steeped In Snow" -- That is how Mr. V. N. Naik applies the words attributed to a French Philosopher in the days of the French Revolution, to the Late K. P. Khadilkar, the Journalist Dramatist, and Historian, and erstwhile contemporary of the Late Lokmanya Tilak.

Khadilkar before coming to Poona had already started reading law for his LL.B examination, though he never appeared for that examination. Kelkar was already a B.A. LL.B. before he was taken up by Tilak But we do know that he studied the Mahabharata. Many of his best dramas draw upon episodes in the Mahabharata.

Besides, he had a special liking for Sanskrit literature— especially the Vedas, the Upanishads and other philosophical writings. He was a student of Maratha History, Indian history and of current history of Europe as well. When he began writing for the KESARI he wrote sometime in the form of allegory, and sometime with poisoned shafts of irony and satire He improved upon the style of his master and while the master's sentences and paragraphs struck like bullets, Khadilkar's hit like dum-dum bullets. Government in their eyes was always public enemy No 1, the moderates enemy No. 2 as allies of Government, and social and religious reformers public enemy No. 3. This new spirit reached its height in the days after the partition and after the Calcutta Congress session of 1906. It overwhelmed the Surat Congress session of 1907, and reached its meridian in the days of terrorism and bomb-outrages in Calcutta and elsewhere.

KESARI then emitted fire and thunder upon the enemy and out of it arose the Tilak trial for sedition in 1908 which ended six years with sentence at Mandalay for him as the editor of KESARI. But the pen dipped in gall and fire was that of Khadilkar, so much had the discipline improved upon his master's style since his association with Kesari in 1896.

A Volcano Steeped In Snow

The words applied to a French philosopher in the days of the French Revolution, apply as well to Khadilkar as the disciple of Tilak, namely, "he was a volcano steeped in snow." You never knew from his exterior that he had so much fire within, to burn all opposition by the scorching power of his pen. His face was immobility itself; Tilak never smiled, he was too serious to indulge in a smile. Khadilkar did smile, but the smile itself never revealed the soul within. And he seldom spoke to, and seldom welcomed strangers, though he had intimate friends and few, to whom he gave all his loyalty and the humour and the laughter that was him. He was as serious as Tilak, and no cynic. But he was too party-minded to appreciate another's point of view. That was his strength as a journalist.

He was a dramatist and to that extent, a man of letters. But he was no man of letters as enlightening the mind of his readers and opening the windows of their souls in all directions. If he put on certain kind of glasses, he wanted his readers to see the world through those glasses. If he wore blinkers, he would like his readers to wear those blinkers He was single-eyed and one ideal. And he wanted his readers to see with one-eye and be obsessed by one idea Party-propaganda, like advocacy in a law-court, could be nothing other than this. He was an advocate and no judge. He was a party man and no publicist.

His desire was to educate his readers into building up the phalanx and the strength of his own party which was Tilate's till 1920, and Gandhi's after it. For he firmly believed and sincerely throught that that party ought to be the country for the achievement of independence and Swaraj. In that belief lay his strength, and that constitutes the passion and power of his journalistic writing whether in Tilak's Kesari or in his own NAVAKAL.

Khadilkar And Kelkar

And herein lay the distinction between Khadilkar and Kelkar as the henchmen of Tilak, the difference 'Mutatis Mutandis' between Labouchere of "Truth" and C. P. Scott of THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, though both were liberals, as Khadilkar and Kelkar swore both by the Tilak school of thought and action. That was the difference between Bugehot of the "Spectator" and Garvin of the 'Observer' as writers. Kelkar was like the former while Khadilkar was like the latter, though both were eminent.

Both served the Kesari in their own way, and both contributed to build up its hold on the mass-mind of Maharashtra. Khadilkar was the enthusiast of the Tilak school of politics, while Kelkar was its enlightener. Khadilkar becme later the enthusiast of the cult of Gandhi. Kelkar remained through life an enlighter, an illuminations whether he was on the side of Tilak or against Gandhi. Kelkar's influence was diffusive, Khadilkar's was like that of the focussed ray of the sun. There was no doubt or hesitation in Khadilkar, there were plenty of its and buts in Kelkar. Khadilkar was positive and cocksure, Kelkar was ever groping and ever moving forwards.

If it was thrust and parry with Kelkar, it was a hit straight from the shoulder, a blow on the head with Khadilkar. Kelkar could never pen an article of that of Khadilkar on the debacle at Surat and by working out to the full and in all its gruesome detail the metaphor he chose for the purpose, namely the burning of a dead body on a Hindu funeral ground. On the other hand, Khadilkar could not write an article like the one that Kelkar wrote on the transference of India's Capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Neither of them, I think could write like Tilak's articles in the 'Kesari' after the Surat Congress on the rights of a president. Khadilkar's individual note in writing was brought out to the full under the influence of Tilak.

Role Of A Dramatist

We now turn to Khadilkar as a dramatist. Drama may be regarded as his first love. When he was not yet out of school he had written a drama which his teacher deprecated as a habit undesirable in a student Khadilkar set it aside as his first offering to God. After he passed his B.A. he wrote his first drama in prose which he published in the 'Vividha Dnyana Vistar'. Then followed his second drama —both of them historical and dealing with episodes in Maratha History. Then followed a hiatus after his joining the 'Kesari' Office. But there was efflorence to follow, again a historical drama and a political drama, with the Maharashtra Company to perform it. Again came a stop to be succeeded by a series of apparently Pauranik plays for the Kirloskar and the Gandharva Natak Mandali respectively to conclude with two in prose for the Maharashtra Company.

Political Problem Plays

Khadilkar's dramas may be historical or Pauranik; his characters may be drawn from the lose of Mahabharata or of Maratha history; but his aim is political and his atmosphere—political allegory and idealism Hence his plays, whatever garb they may wear, be it legend, history or romance, are problem-plays of live political significance. So is it with KICHAKA VADHA and BHAUBANDKI, with DRAUPADI AND MENAKA, with SATVAPARIKSHA and SAVTI-MATSAR.

The heroines and heroes in these plays are representative types of present day Indian politics and their dialogues and juxtaposition in drama stand for heroism in fight for free-

(Continued on page 21)

RIGHT USE OF LEISURE

By G. S. Krishnayya

ADDRESSING the recent convocation of the University of Bombay, the Chancellor H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, stressed the importance of an aspect of education which is not usually referred to on such occasions, but which is of tremendous and increasing consequence these days—the proper use of leisure.

"I have often wondered", he said, "why, what in colloquial language are termed 'hobbies' are not more widely cultivated by us and especially by students. How much in Nature is there open to the humblest to instruct and enjoy"! His Excellency continued: "Everywhere there are animals and plants to interest us. Then there is photography with its ever-developing technique. Gardening has its special attractions. There is the useful art of carpentry. Painting, for which India was once famous, should appeal to some, while above are the starry heavens open to all and sufficient in themselves to enthral you.

"Believe me, my young friends, you will never regret in later life the cultivation of hobbies. On the contrary they will be a perennial source of pleasure and relaxation," concluded His Excellency.

The Hon'ble the Premier of Bombay gave an illuminating exposition, not long ago, of the power of the drama and indicated the part it can play in refreshing the mind and inspiring the spirit. Reading and games should appeal to all at any age or stage.

The worthy use of leisure is held so important in America that the Board of Education of the U. S. Government mentions the preparation for it as one of the seven cardinal objectives or principles of secondary education.

INDEX TO CHARACTER

The fact is that a man "is" to a very large extent what he is during his leisure. When he is off guard, when he is free to do just what he likes, when he is not being watched, driven, checked, he expresses his real self.

For a true index to character one has to look at a man's likes and dislikes, at his preferences and abhorrences exhibited when he is monarch of his time, thought and action.

In these days, when youth the world over is demanding freedom for self-expression and self-realisation, it is a matter for concern as to whether the "self" is the kind that it is safe to express freely and whether it deserves to be allowed freedom to realise itself.

There is another aspect of leisure which is worth considering. What a man does during his leisure is of consequence to himself and to others. When he is on duty, he is protected even against himself and is comparatively harmless so far as others are concerned.

But when he is free, off duty, that is the time fraught with possibilities of great good and much evil.

Communal organisations have taken advantage of the fact that no provision has been made for occupying the school boy's free hours and the college boy's leisure. If his tastes are low, if the man's likes are vulgar, if his interests are narrow, if his activities are mischievous, he is not likely to benefit himself or others by the use he makes of his leisure. On the other hand, if he has lofty ideals, noble passions and healthy avocations, he is certain to make a genuine contribution to the increase of human happiness.

VALUE AFTER RETIREMENT

Nor is that all. Just as there are hours of ease to relieve days of toil, so there are years of leisure awaiting a life of labour, and if persons have to be prepared for the proper disposal of their free time, it is not less important that they should be adequately equipped for the satisfactory utilisation of their retirement. Has it not been found that men who have had successful careers and held positions of responsibility often go to pieces within a year after being pensioned? They have no sustaining interests. Has it not been found that women whose children have been married and settled are often miserable? They have no absorbing occupations. It was easier far, and happier, to be busy, pestered, overworked!

The problem, then, is to ensure that young people and old will make such use of their leisure that it will mean benefit to others, improvement to themselves. and pleasure for all.

"Time to stop and stare" is now within reach of almost everyone; more and more of it will be available in the days to come. What assurance have we that innocent pastime and wholesome recreation will be sufficiently attractive to our young folk, and to those of riper years to give occupation for their idle hands and heads, and to deliver them from evil? Can we be sure that our citizens will discern, and feel, excellence in art, music and literature?

Have we the guarantee that they will not merely be aware of what constitutes the true, the good and the beautiful, but that they will so value and desire it as to be willing to pay the price for it and put themselves out in pursuit of it?

Should we not ensure that men and women will know how to escape from excesses of all kinds and from the demoralising vulgarities of civilised amusement to the grand and varied expressions of the human spirit?

THE ESSENTIAL GOODLINESS

There is, besides, a quantum of creative energy left in every human being which is not absorbed by the business of a work a day world. This is the essential godliness in man.

No one can be happy who does not find some channel for this creative energy.

A wise man should have a variety of avocaions, outdoor hobbies and indoor, summer and winter ones, social and solitary forms of amusing himself in his leisure moments. No one with a good hobby was ever lonely for a long time. It is better to have adventured in life, and made mistakes, than to have petrified in mind and body, with a horizon bounded by one's office, the daily newspaper, and the four walls of one's flat. When the human personality ceases to create, it creats, cracks and crashes.

Further, unlike the flesh, the spirit does not decay with the years. Some one has said, "Don't let your heart grow cold and you shall carry youth with you into the teens of your second century". Growing old gracefully should begin with youth. No one who intends to have a happy old age should neglect the adventure of books, of music, of painting and the other arts, and above all, of the art of social intercouse. Which means, you cannot coast through life on the momentum of a high school or even of a college education.

SCHOOL'S RESPONSIBILITY

"Our children require to be trained to feel pleasure and pain at the right things", said Plato who evidently understood that children will tend to repeat those actions which cause them annoyance. It is when children are in school, when they are forming their inclinations, that this ideal can be achieved.

The school ought to see that things which are worth while are so presented that children will be attracted to them, that evil is so dealt with that aversion is the result.

As the twig, so the branch. How can this be done better than by opening up before the adolescent new and attrative vistas, and inviting him to appropriate some part of the glorious heritage which is his human birthright?

Besides, children are in school not merely during the impressionable period of their lives, but when the restless, surging emotions of adolescence are seeking an outlet and the eager quest after new experience is demanding satisfaction. Surely something should be done to help the introvert, day dreaming pupils in their teens to find their feet and reality.

The school is under obligation to study the needs of its clientele and to strive to supply those needs.

If the school can do nothing more than meet the problems of its pupils at a time when they are most pressing, it will have justified its existence.

Again, the school is concerned with the future as well as the present of the pupil. That means that if the which are absorbing, lasting and many-citizens of tomorrow are to live full, youth. In no other way can interests be, a host of 'interest pockets' or "interest pegs" must be provided in active, useful radiant thing it should rich, varied lives and know how to get the best out of their leisure, they must be taken in hand to-day. If age is to be rescued from being dry, drab and dreary, and become the sided to be cultivated.

LIVELIHOOD NOT ALL

There may be some who feel that storing up interests against hours of leisure or years of ease is not so important as storing up skills and information likely some day to bring in rupees, annas and pies. No doubt the school has to keep its feet firmly on the ground and concern itself with matters of bread and butter (These days no butter alas!)

But it must not be forgotten that children have mental and social appetites not less real than the physical one. "Man does not live by bread alone", runs the well-known saying. The short-sighted utilitarian would feed the body and starve the soul.

That is why there are so many with ungirt loins and unlit lamps straggling about this world. If schooling is to result in the building up of the whole physical, moral, aesthetic and intellectual life of the pupils, it must first stimulate in them the ability to utilise the common means of pleasurable relaxation and recreation. The school must prepare its pupils not merely for livelihood but for life. And, as there is no other social institution willing or competent to discharge this obligation, the school has to function here as elsewhere as the "Residuary legatee".

RECREATION A NECESSITY.

Lack of proper opportunities for healthy recreation, it has been found, is one of the factors leading to drink. It is, therefore, necessary that recreation should be organised on a wide scale so that the people might be able to spend their leisure hours both to their advantage and to the advantage of their community. Thus the Provincial Prohibition Board in Bombay is trying to revive and foster the indigenous and traditional forms of recreation which still exist in our villages, and to introduce new methods of recreation in consonance with the changed times. With the object of achieving these two aims, arrangements are being made to start welfare centres in conjunction with the Labour Department at various places through which recreational activities and social education can be organised.

In keeping with the above arguments, there are two outstanding things which the school can do to teach its pupils the proper use of leisure:

(a) Set up standards and develop tastes which will help to determine the choice of proper forms of recreation, and

(b) Develop habits and interests which will continue to provide enjoyment in leisure hours now and in later years.

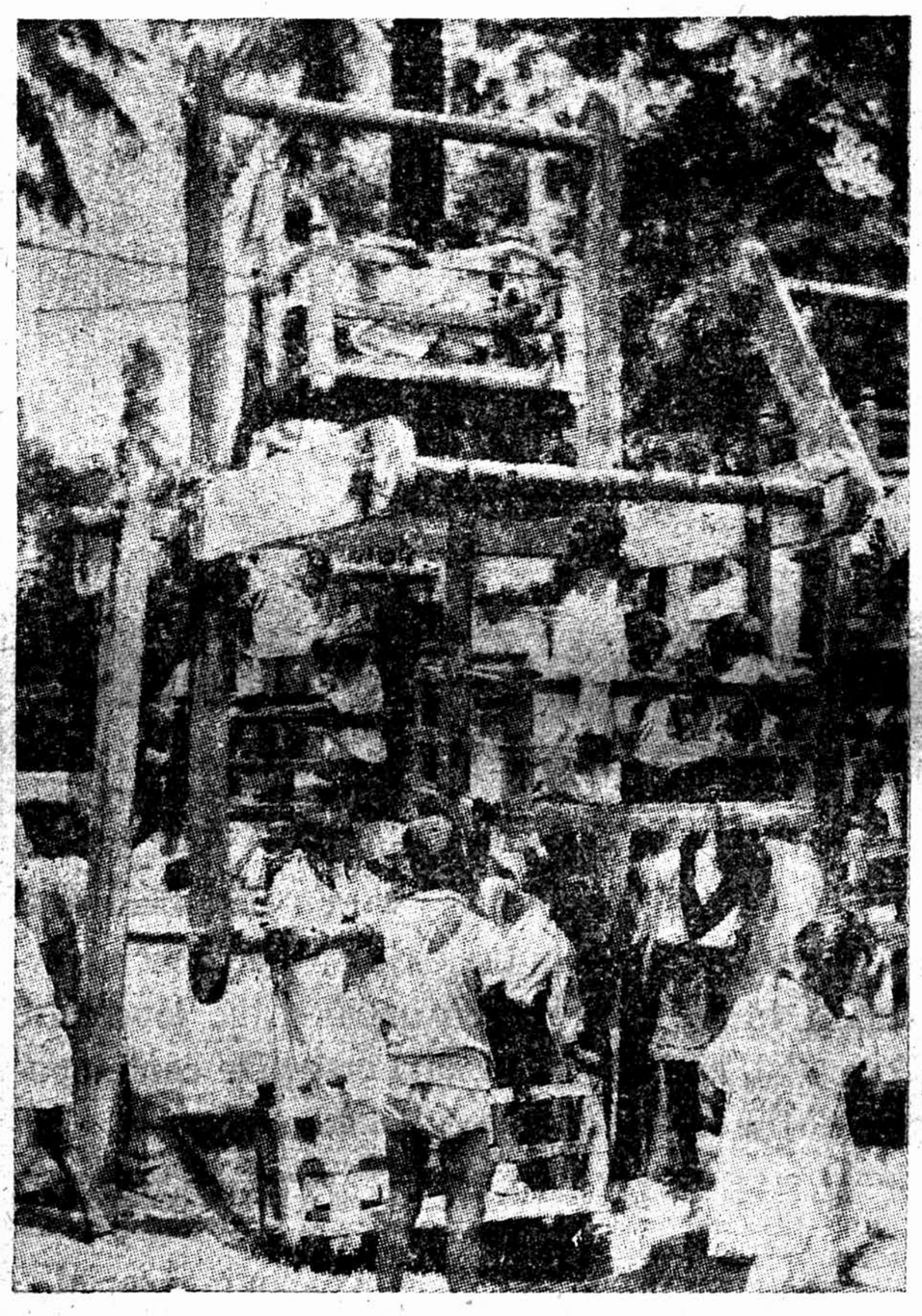
To realise these objects the school can and should press into service all its activities, curricular and extra-curricular.

THE IDEAL SCHOOL

In most villages, towns and cities, schools are morgues after 5 p.m.—dark monuments to our lack of imagination. When and where are the community's teen-agers to meet? Where can healthy sport and lively discussion be made possible? Where can the adult widen his horizon, the illiterate shake off his blindness, the perplexed find enlightenment, and all obtain social education?

Yes, the village school and the town institution must become mental first aid posts, educational dispensaries.

The task of preventing a lapse into illiteracy and of instructing the unlettered in matters of health, homemaking and better farming as well the task of keeping young and old profitably and pleasurably occupied and using their leisure, is there rendered a hundredfold easier. Such a school would concern itself with all, from the unborn babe—yes, the unborn babe—to the aged parent. Not till then has the school discharged its debt to the public, or paid adequate dividends on the investment. The schools must be harnessed in an all-out recreational programme. And, young and old must strive to get the best possible value out of their spare time.



Swirling round the tumbling box.

The plumber was a mild sort of man but he could not get away from the fact that his assistant was terribly lazy.

For a long time he said nothing, but at last he could contain his exasperation no longer.

"Bill, you get on my nerves standing there with both hands in your pockets! For Heaven's sake, take one of them out!"

A man with more wealth than culture sent his son to a public school When the boy came home on holiday his father asked how he was treated.

"Oh, not so bad, Dad." said the youngster, "except that some of the masters and the fellows say I'm illiterate."

"What!" shouted the father. "You'll take your birth certificate back with you next term and show me different."

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Special Correspondent*

MULTI-PURPOSE VALLEY PROJECTS

Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, Chairman, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, accompanied by his Minister, Shri N. V. Gadgil paid a visit to Bhakra Dam Project during the week. He also proposes to visit Kosi Dam site in Bihar and Mahanadi Dam site in Orissa next month. The faithful ally, the Bureau of Press Information issued an unofficial note, explaining for the tenth time the benefits of Bhakra Dam in addition to its estimated yield of foodgrains and electric generation. It will dig out from its pigeon hole the accounts of Kosi and Mahanadi Projects to publicise the visit of the Rai Bahadur and his Minister. The following models are kept for easy reference:

"The Damodar Valley Project which is to cost about Rs. 55 crores is a typical example of the multipurpose scheme. The original and most important object of the proposal is to find some means of saving the lower reaches of the river valley in West Bengal from the ravages of floods. There is an urgent need to control the floods of the Damodar which have caused great damage to the rice fields of Burdwan and threatened even the safety of Calcutta. Mere flood control would, however, be an uneconomic proposition. But the scheme, as it is planned, will when completed, irrigate about 763,800 acres of land in the districts of Burdwan, Bankaura, Hooghly and Howrah and supply power to the extent of 200,000 Kw, in addition to 150,000 kw. of thermal power to be installed in the region as part of the project. As all this power is to be generated in a region containing rich mineral deposits and high industrial potential, it may be consumed by the industries rising in them, (i.e. in South Bihar and South West Bengal) and be also available for the inter-provincial electric grid which is contemplated. In addition, it is intended to lead a navigation canal from the Damodar near Durgapur to the Hooghly at Raghunathpur. This canal would serve as a useful diversion for goods traffic from the railway line in that area, and will besides be continually flushing the estuary and rendering the Hooghly navigable.

The Hirakud project which is part of a vaster scheme involving the training of the river at three different points, will consist of a three mile long dam constructed across the river about 9 miles upstream of the town of Sambalpur with gravity and lift canals on either side and two hydro-electric installations. It is expected that the project, which is to have a flood absorption capacity of 5 3 million acre feet, will extend irrigation facilities to about 1.1 million acres of land in Sambalpur and Sonepur, yield a total installed capacity of 350,000 kw. and in addition render the Mahanadi a navigable waterway with possibilities of further development with the construction of a second dam either at Tikerpara or Naraj. In view of the immense possibilities of the Mahanadi Valley Scheme Orissa has already come to be called the Ukraine of India, even as the Damodar Valley is described popularly as the Ruhr of this country.

Projects In East Punjab

Equally important to the future of this country are the twin projects in East Punjab, namely, the Nangal Barrage and Bhakra Dam schemes, which will depend to a great extent on financial aid from the Government of India. Work on these projects, temporarily suspended as a result of the emigration of the bulk of the workers to Pakistan, has recommended and is in full swing. The Nagal Power Project, as planned at present, comprise a 85-feet weir across the Sutlej at Nangal, 42 miles above Rupar, and a lined canal of 10,000 cusecs. Situated at intervals along the canal there will be four power houses operated by falls ranging from 50 to 80 feet. The combined capacity of these power houses will be 79,000 kw. to be increased to 138,000 kw. when the Bhakra Dam starts to function. In order to lay the foundations of the barrage the Sutlej river has already been diverted and the area enclosed within a strong bund. The river has been excavated below water level and concrete is being laid.

About 8 miles away from the site of the Nangal Barrage is the Bhakra gorge where a concrete dam 500 feet heigh is to be constructed A beginning has already been made in this project which is expected to be completed in 1955. As at present planned the lake formed by the Dam will contain 3.5 million acre feet of water and the two schemes (Nangal and Bhakra) will together generate power above 300,000 kw. The area to be irrigated by a system of 200 miles of lined canals will be nearly 4.5 million acres covering some of the most arid areas in East Punjab. Proposals have been made recently that the height of the Dam might be raised by 100 feet more with a view to increasing the productive possibilities of the project.

Narbada And Tapti Schemes

A number of other river valley projects are also now in various stages of investigation. These include the Kosi Dam Project in Nepal and Bihar, the Tikerpara and Naraj dam projects on the Mahanadi and the Muchkand Project in Orissa, the Narbada-Tapti and Sabarmati Valley Projects in C.P. and Bombay the Indravati project in Bastar, the Chambal and Sone Valley in Central India, the Dochi scheme in Patiada. Mor Project in West Bengal, the Dihang, Manas and Baharul and other tributary stream projects in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam, the Rihand, the Nayar Dam and the Ganga Barrage Projects in the U.P., the Rampadsagar and Tungabhadra Projects in Madras and the Koyana Valley scheme of Maharashtra. The total power generation on the projects already under investigation may some up to 4 1/2 million kw. and the area under irrigation about 20 million acres". To these schemes must be added a new costly baby, namely the Ganga Barrage scheme in Bengal.

With some variations to suit the occasion, the dose is repeated till the patient dies of sheer boredom. The present provocation for this replay of old gramophone records is two fold one. Firstly, thanks to refugees, Delhi has become overcrowded. The Rai Bahadur's own Ministry has been urging upon its sister Ministries to move out of Delhi their non-essential offices. Rai Bahadur's organisation includes the Executive Engineer of Mahanadi Project. This is a perfectly feasible scheme of things. If for one hundred and fifty years, Great Britain could administer this country from London, there seems to be no reason why the execution of the Mahanadi Project in Orissa could not be done from New Delhi. For reasons best known to itself the Rai Bahadur's Ministry could not justify the retention in Delhi of a huge organisation, called the Central Waterways Irrigation Navigation Commission. It is presumed that the Rai Bahadur would like to convince his Minister how vitally important, at any rate to himself, it was to retain the "CWINC" offices in New Delhi, over which flies the India's Tri-colour Flag, night and day.

Fanfare Of Tours

More sinister is the spectre of the Priority Board, which is haunting all the captains of squander-mania these days The unreasonableness of these modern experts is colossal. It was explained to them that if the prices were controlled, inflation will control itself. This logic left the experts cold. They, therefore, decided to cut down all avoidable expenditure. The Priority Board has been set up, firstly to define what was avoidable and secondly, what expenditure was avoidable. Rai Bahadur's task was, therefore, been simplified. He has to show cause why the expenditure on his organisation and projects was not an avoidable expenditure, but was vitally necessary, urgent and imperative. This should explain the origin and purpose of these sudden outburst of tours by him and his Minister.

Equally sinister is the shadow of the Economy Committee, which proposes to deal with the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power next month. Several other Ministries will be completely disabled. if the recommendations of this committee were implemented.

The Economy Committee has decided to turn its attention to the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power next month. It has therefore become necessary to prepare the public mind against all eventualities, hence the fanfare of tours.

New Delhi does not attach much importance either to the Economy Committee's recommendations or to the Priority Board's likely decisions.

Economy Committee

Let me explain. The acceptance of the Economy Committee's recommendations is bound to reduce the level of employment in the Government of India. To cite one instance, it would reduce the number of Information Officers in the Press Information Bureau from twenty to four. Such a reduction would lead to discontent and is not likely to be attempted. The case of refugees in Delhi would illustrate the point. There were daily meetings of the refugees, organised by their so called leaders till the so called leaders were adjusted in employment. The refugee unrest has been completely evaporated.

Secondly, with elections round the corner, the Congress Party is not likely to do things, which could deprive it of the full blaze of glory.

The Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Labour, Works, Power and Mines, have to show their achievements to their electors. A statesman always thinks of the next generation, but a politician of the next election. The Congressmen are politicians.

The pre-independence authority of the Finance Ministry has been considerably watered down in the present era of the super-Ministers, commonly called the Private Secretaries. With resignation in one hand and the demand for reductions in expenditure in the other, the Finance Minister can save India from bankruptcy. Only future can disclose whether he would adopt this extreme course. As matters stand, the prospects are not very rosy.

So far as the Multi-purpose projects are concerned, they are not inflation resisting but slump resisting devices. They are undertaken to provide employment during slumps. Under present conditions they are instrumental in creating scarcity in men and materials. They are competing with other essential projects. They, in the nature of things can only be financed from borrowings and not from the revenues of the Government of India. Under present conditions, borrowing is on a scale contemplated under Rai Bahadur Khosla's ever growing projects is almost impossible.

There is the larger issue of costs. Their construction under the present conditions, would be at the greatly inflated cost, which the future generations shall have to pay. There is, then again, the question of the accuracy of their estimates. Two instances should illustrate the point. The tenders for the smallest dam in the Damodar Project were two and a half times higher than Mr. Khosla's estimates.

Secondly, the estimates are generally based on the annual silt discharge of a river. The observations have disclosed that silt discharge of Kosi river, for instance, is four times greater than assumed by Mr. Khosla in his report, on the basis of which he has framed his estimates.

Let me quote Mr. Khosla himself on the subject. He says:—

"In the project report provision has been made for annual silt yield of 24.000 acre feet from a catchment area of 32.200 square miles. The total silt yield during 1947 was 33,235 acre feet" Subsequent observations have further increased this yield. It means the proportionate increase in the cost of a project.

Electric power is another question. With the exception of Damodar Valley Project, this aspect was not seriously examined by the electrical experts of the Government of India. The utilisation of the electric power is even more important, than its generation. In western Province the power generated could not be fully utilized till tube wells were installed. Its industrial use is still very limited. 4 1/2 millions of electric power, it is estimated will be generated from these projects. Has any one planned the proper utilization of this huge load.

A rich country like the United States of America took twenty years to plan the T.V.A. It has taken another ten years t o watch its progress before planning a second multi-purpose project. Under Mr. Khosla's dispensation there will be twenty projects under execution simultaneously.

Jai Hind.

Rodofen

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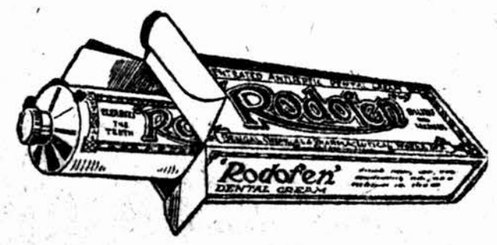

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National Markings For R. I. A. F.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29. (A.P.I.): The national markings for aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force have now been revised by the Government of India.

The new markings consist of tri-colour roundels on the sides of the fuselage centre lines and the upper surfaces of both wings in case of monoplane aircraft and the upper surfaces of both wings in case of monoplane aircraft and the under surface of lower wing and upper surface of upper wing in case of biplane aircraft and the tri-colour flash on both sides of the fin for single rudder aircraft and outer surfaces of the fins in multi-rudder aircraft.

The roundels are made out of a circle sub-divided by two concentric circles in order that it gives a centre circle in green, the intermediate band in white and outermost band in saffron colour of specified dimensions.

The tri-colour flash will consist of three vertical stripes coloured in the order green, white and saffron, the green towards he leading side and the saffron towards the trailing size of the aircraft.

40 Persons Killed, 100 Injured In Train Accident In Turkey

ANKARA, Oct. 29. (UPA). Official reports today said 40 persons were killed and over 100 injured when a special train 'en route' to Ankara for Independence Day ceremonies jumped the track near Irmak. There were about 28,000 persons on the train.

Thirty-two persons were killed outright, the dispatches said, and eight died on the way to hospitals with some of the remaining injured expected to die. At the last report some persons were still pinned under the wreckage.

Ankara physicians who were celebrating today's holiday were recalled for emergency duty.

Meanwhile, an estimated 100,000 persons turned out to see 10,000 armed troops march in impressive display of Turkish military strength. The anniversary demonstration included Sherman tanks, Howitzers, jeeps and Thunderbolt fighter planes. Only one cavalry unit took part in the display.

Observers said the show made it clear that American aid had transformed the Turkish Army into a modern battle force.

Kidwai In Calcutta, Visits Telephone House

CALCUTTA, October 30, (API): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's Communications Minister, arrived in Calcutta this morning by Delhi Express.

Soon after arrival, he visited the Central Telephone House, where two of Calcutta's most important exchanges were destroyed by fire last Tuesday, and saw the arrangements that are now being made to restore city's dislocated telephone system.

Mr. Kidwai is expected to leave for Delhi by train this evening.

Egyptian Premier Dissolves Muslim Brotherhood

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (Reuter): Egyptian Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha, in his capacity as Military Governor-General, has issued a proclamation dissolving the Ismailia and Port Said branches of the influential Muslim Brotherhood Association.

The Brotherhood, which is led by Sheikh Hassan El Banna, claims a following of over half a million in Egypt.

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuter): Britain, with the support of the United States and several other countries, to-day won permission for the immediate release of 6,000,000 dollars from the International Children's Emergency Fund for relief for Arab women and children refugees.

WORKING OF RAILWAY GRAINSHOPS

Government Accepts Enquiry Committee's Recommendations Subject To Modification

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28— In pursuance of the undertaking given by the Hon'ble Minister for Railways during the Budget Session of the Indian Parliament this year, the Government of India appointed a Committee, designated the Railway Grainshops Enquiry Committee, of which Shri Mohan Lal Saksena was the Chairman and Shri K. Santhanam and Shri Khandubhai Kesanji Desai were members, to examine the existing structure of the Railway Grainshops Organisation, the systems of procurement, stocking and distribution and the admissibility of the Grainshop concessions to various categories of staff. The Committee was also asked to suggest any modification in the present system which, while retaining the benefit of the existing scheme, would keep the cost within the limits that the Railways can afford.

(2) The Report of the Committee which has been under the consideration of the Government, contains the following main recommendations.

(i) Each individual railway employee should be permitted to opt for the entire dearness allowance in cash as payable to other Central Government employees or for the continuance of the present cash dearness allowance in accordance with Railway Rules combined with the grainshop concession in the revised form as below. Such option should, however, be exercised "within two months of the acceptance of the Report by the Government" and should be final and irrevocable if it is in favour of the full cash dearness allowance. On the E. P. Railway, however, all grainshops are to be closed forthwith.

(ii) A single lump sum payment on the following scale should be given to those workers drawing Rs. 50/- p.m. or less who opt for the full cash dearness allowance if option is exercised by them within the stipulated period of two months as referred to in item (i) above:—

X Area (Kanpur, Bombay and Calcutta)	Rs 120/-
A Area (Towns with a population of over 2 lakhs 50 thousand each).	Rs. 90/-
B Area (Towns with a population of 50,000 or more but less than 2,50,000)	Rs. 60 -
C Area (All other localities)	Rs. 30/-

(iii) That the Grainshops should be retained for those who do not exercise the option as a temporary expedient but should be restricted to the supply of five essential articles, namely, cereals, pulses cooking oils, salt and matches

(iv) Except in areas where there is statutory rationing, Railway workers should be free to take their entire cereal ration in wheat or rice of medium quality, the scale of ration for every worker being increased from 12 ozs. to 16 ozs. per day which is the existang standard ration for a heavy manual worker. The scale of ration for other members of the worker's family, however, should remain at 12 ozs. per day as at present.

(v) The selling prices of the commodities should be uniform all over India and should be as follows:—

	Rs. as. p.
a) Cereals:—	
Wheat and Rice ..	0 - 2 - 6 per seer
b) Pulses ..	0 - 4 - 0 per seer
c) Cooking Oils ..	0 - 8 - 0 per seer
d) Salt ..	0 - 1 - 0 per seer
e) Matches ..	0 - 0 - 6 per box

(vi) That the sale of commodities at concessional rates should be confined to Railway staff drawing a basic pay of less than Rs. 250/-, and grainshops should discontinue the practice of supplying commodities to other staff at non-concessional rates. Casual labour should be paid at market rates and all new recruits to railway service should be paid their dearness allowance entirely in cash at the scale prescribed for other Central Government employees and should be excluded from the privilege of the grainshop concessions.

(vii) Procurement of wheat and rice instead of being made by the railways themselves in the open market should be undertaken by the Food Ministry of the Government of India while the arrangement for the supply of matches should be made by the Railway Board direct from match factories to the Railways. The procurement of pulses cooking and salt should be through open tenders called by Joint Purchasing Committees of Railways consisting of Grainshop Officers, Accounts Officers and two representatives of Labour Unions.

(viii) Staff participation in grainshop management should be secured by the setting up of Committees attached to each grainshop consisting mainly of representatives of Railway workers.

(ix) The setting up of Co-operative Stores by Railway workers should be encouraged.

(3) The Government of India having considered the recommendations of the Committee particularly in relation to the present policy to check inflation and to re-introduce controls, have decided to accept them subject to the following modifications:—

(a) That the quantity of the cereal ration shall be in conformity with Provincial Rationing Rules, but the difference between the quantity of 16 ozs. per day for the worker and 12 ozs. per day for each adult member of his family shall be made up by an addition in the pulse ration equal to half this difference.

(b) That the Grainshops shall be continued on the E. P. Railway also on the same terms as on other railways and the staff of the E. P. Railway be permitted to exercise individual option in favour of the entire dearness allowance in cash or for the continuance of relief in cash and kind in the same way as employees on other Indian Government Railways.

(c) That the decision of Government regarding the recommendation in respect of the setting up of Co-operative Stores by Railway employees be deferred pending its further examination.

(4) The last date for exercice of individual option by Railway employees shall be 31st December, 1948, and the resolution shall come into full operation on 1st January, 1949.

Terms Of Reference

The Railway Grainshops Inquiry Committee was appointed on February 28, 1948, by the Government of India in pursuance of an undertaking given during the debate in the Dominion Parliament on a cut motion relating to the working of Railway Grainsnops. It comprised three members of the Legislature, Shri Mohanlal Saxena (Chairman), and Shri K. Santhanam and Shri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai, Members, Shri K. L. Ghei, Deputy Director, Railway Board, was Secretary. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

(1) Whether the existing scheme of supplying food-grains and other commodities to railway employees at concession rates is fair and equitable as regards categories of staff admitted to the concession, range of commodities, quantities supplied and the rates charged, and whether the organisation is efficient and economical as regards procurement, stocking and distribution and otherwise capable of giving the most satisfactory results.

(2) Whether the overhead charges are reasonable.

(3) Whether the existing methods of accounting, inspection and control are adequate.

(4) Whether the losses that are being incurred are reasonable in the circumstances.

(5) Whether the present system requries to be modified or altered in any respect.

(6) Whether the present system may be wholly or partially replaced by any other system while retaining all those benefits of the existing scheme to which the Workers are reasonably entitled and keeping the cost within limits which the Railways can afford.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL MEETS KING FAROUK

CAIRO, October 30 (Reuter) The Nawab of Bhopal, former Chancellor of the Indian Chamber of Princes, who has been ill since his recent pilgrimage to Mecca, yesterday visited King Farouk here despite doctors orders that he should not go out.

Doctors yesterday twice visited the Nawab, whose condition was reported much improved, his temperature now being normal.

Model Villages In Bombay Province

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO DOUBLE THE GRANT

The Government of Bombay has decided to place at the disposal of each District Rural Development Board in the Province a sum of Rs. 500 to be given as contribution to the improvement of a single village into a model one. Originally, a sum of Rs. 250 was intended for the purpose. The limit of the grant was raised when it was discovered that Rs. 250/- was too low a sum for any substantial work to be done.

Every year one village will be selected in each taluka or peta for being made into a model village. The amount necessary for improving the village will depend on local conditions. The villagers should be prepared to do all the manual labour, particularly the unskilled labour, free of cost and also to contribute at least one half of the estimated cash expenditure. It may not be possible to select only such villages as could be made into 'model' villages by spending only Rs. 1,000/- excluding the cost of manual labour. Where the cash expenditure is estimated to exceed Rs. 1000/-, either the programme will be suitably curtailed or the villagers asked to collect the additional amount locally. But in no case will the District Rural Development Board's contribution exceed the limit of Rs. 500/- a village.

SELECT BEST MEN TO LEGISLATURE

Rajendra Prasad's Advice

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 29 (API)— Addressing a Rotary Club meeting here last night, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, said: "The constitution of the country reflects its people, their character and education. If the people were weak the constitution would reflect their weakness. Even if the constitution came out to be good but fell into unworthy hands it would fail."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said free India's constitution would be completed by the end of this year and that it would be in the hands of the public among the many difficulties which were agitating his own mind and that of his colleagues minds were two problems. The first was the adoption of the principle of adult franchise in the new constitution, which, he feared, was fraught with grave dangers unless properly exercised. Adult franchise, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, would mean putting the educated and the ignorant, the honest and the dishonest on the same footing. Though he could not find fault with the principle of adult franchise, he could not say how the possible abuse of the system could be provided against. He however, expressed the hope that the people would take care to return men of ability and character to the legislatures.

Secondly Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, when a high standard and qualifications were required for the appointment of judges who interpreted the law, no such qualifications were laid down in the draft constitution for legislators who framed the laws. It would be the duty of everyone of them to select the best men to represent them in legislative bodies.

Production And Despatch Of Sugar

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (API): The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respet of Central Sugar Factories in the Indian Union, including Hyderabad, during the fortnight ending September 30, 1948 were 85,59,000 mds., 65,000 mds., 11,38,000 mds. and 74,86,000 mds. respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under sugar production rules, 1935.

Kanara Ban On Sale Of Arms

The order of the District Magistrate of Kanara, prohibiting the dealers in the North Kanara District from selling arms and ammunition to individual licence holders, without a special permit from him has been extended for two months from November 1.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Ashwin Vad 14, 2004.
Muslim : Zilhej 27, 1367.
Parsi : Ardibehesht 29, 1318.
Sunrise : 6-30 a.m. Sunset : 18-06 p.m.
Hightide : 10-58, 23-40.
Lowtide : 04-54, 17-14.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, Public Lecture on 'Deepavali-Lights of the Spiritual World', at 6-15 p.m., today.

GAUDIYA MISSION : Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "One Alone Receives Love and Workship" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT : Lecture by Shree Pandit Giridharlalji of Lahore, today, (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at the Samaj Mandir, Fort.

RASTRA BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA'S MEETING : Today, at Malad in Sheth N. L. High School, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY CENTRAL EXCISE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNION : The adjourned annual general meeting will be held, today (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., at the R. M. Bhatt High School Hall, Parel.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION : Sixteenth Anniversary Celebration and prize distribution at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, today (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Rajakaryaprasakta Dharmaprakasa B. M. Shreenivasian, will preside.

SRI VIDYA SIDHI KENDRA : Service by T. K. N. Trivikram, the Founder, on Mantra Swarupa, at 52 Shivaji Park, today, 5-30 p.m.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA : Life size oil painting of Mahatma Gandhi to be unveiled in Mysore Constituent Assembly will be exhibited in the Association Premises, today (Sunday), from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR) : Annual General Meeting today (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., in Vidya Mandir High School, Asha Lane, Dadar.

BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR : Will be open on Monday and Tuesday, only from 3-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

It will be closed from Wednesday 3rd November.

SINDHI SAHITYA SABHA : General meeting at "Gulistan", 12th Road, Khar, 4 p.m.

KARNATAKA CONFERENCE : Divali celebration of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti will be held today, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Gujerat Forbes Hall, near Congress House, Vittalbhai Patel Road, Sri Krishna Chaitanya Swamiji, will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With effect from first November, 1948, the following will be revised rates for photo-telegrams from India to U. S. A. (via New York only).

Area of photo-telegrams. (in square centimetres).

	Rs.	as.	p.
0—150	67	8	0
151—250	101	4	0
251—350	135	0	0
351—450	168	12	0
451—575	202	8	0

LABOUR WELFARE DEPARTMENT : On the 26th of October 1948 at 9 p.m., a Canteen was opened at the DeLisle Road, Labour Welfare Centre under the Presidentship of Sjt. N. Y. Nuri, Bar-at-Law, Vice-President B. P. C. C. The programme of the dances of the local artists were also held in the DeLisle Road Centre. The Centre was overcrowded with labourers. They all appreciated very much the idea of opening a Canteen in the labour localities as its necessity was long felt.

SALE OF JULY CLOTH BEFORE DEC. 1

Dealers' Attention Drawn To Govt. Communique

Attention of all dealers in cloth and yarn is invited to the Press communique issued by the Government of India and published on October 30, 1948, in which it was announced that the Government of India has amended the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948, so as to make it permissible for the trade to hold and sell mill-made cloth and yarn manufactured in India and packed before August 1, 1948, till November 30, 1948. All concerned are warned that no further extension will be given and such stocks must be disposed of before November 30 1948. If any such stocks are held by the trade after this date they must be declared before December 1, 1948 to the Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay by the dealers in Greater Bombay and to the District Magistrates concerned by the dealers in the mofussil.

NUMBERING OF PREMISES

Preparations For Introduction Of Rationing In Suburban District

With a view to providing for the numbering of premises as a measure preparatory to rationing of an essential article in all cities and small towns in the Province of Bombay under rationing existed in 1947, the Government of Bombay has applied, with effect from today, October 30, 1948, the Bombay Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947 to those cities and towns, including the 47 villages of the old B.S.D. which were transferred to Thana District on October 1, 1945.

The Numbering Officers appointed under this Act will paint numbers, etc., on various permises in these cities, towns and villages. Persons occupying the premises should give them access for the purpose of this work. It is illegal to refuse access to any Numbering Officer for this purpose. It is also illegal to remove or obliterate the numbers, marks, etc., put by the Numbering Officers

The necessary notifications have been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary of October 29, 1948.

PROHIBITION OF EX-COMMUNICATION

The Bill to Prohibit Ex-communication in the Province of Bombay has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette (Part V) of October 25, 1948 for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. Opinions, if any, on the Bill should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Bombay Legislature Department, Council Hall, Bombay, not later than February 28, 1949.

The Bill seeks to render void excommunication of a member of any community, notwithstanding anything contained in any law, custom, or usage for the time being in force.

POONA BAN ON KNIVES

The order of the District Magistrate, Poona prohibiting the import or transfer, by sale or otherwise, of knives including table knives and other sharp-edged weapons within the limits of Poona City and Suburban areas, Poona and Kirkee Cantonment certain other villages of Poona District without his written permission, has been extended for two months, from November 2.

BAN ON TWO PAKISTAN PAPERS

The Government of Bombay has banned the entry into, or the sale, distribution or circulation in the Province, of 'Al Fazul' and "PAYAMESULAH", two Urdu newspapers published in Lahore (Pakistan).

PREMIER FOR DELHI

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Delhi on Wednesday, November 3, by air.

MR. DINKARRAO N. DESAI

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay, for Delhi tomorrow by air, and return on Monday, Nov. 1, also by air

MR. L. M. PATIL

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will leave for Kurduwadi on Thursday (November 4) and attend a peasants' conference at Pulu on Friday.

On Saturday (November 6), Mr. Patil will go to Nasik, where he will distribute prizes at the Nasik Police Training School and also review the Passing Out Parade.

The Excise Minister will return to Bombay on Sunday (November 7).

BOMBAY LIFE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial dispute between the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. S. Bakhale.

LOANS AND RELIEF TO SUFFERERS IN DISTURBANCES

The Government of Bombay has fixed November 15, 1948, as the last date for receipt of applications for gratuitous relief and loans by the sufferers in the disturbances that followed the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the sufferers in the communal riots in Kolaba and Panch Mahals Districts and Nasik City and the sufferers of the raids carried from across the Indo-Hyderabad borders.

Lt. Col. J. D. Kothawala

Lt.-Col. J. D Kothawala is connected with the dairy industry as a Director and live wire in Messrs. Polson Limited, Lt.-Col. Kothawala now retires from Army in India Reserve of Officers, after 26 years of commissioned service, including war service from 1940 to 1943. While on Active Service he was mentioned in Despatches by order of the King for gallant and meritorious services with the Middle-East Forces. On retirement he is permitted to retain the rank of Lt.-Colonel to which he has been promoted.

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Oct. 30, (A. P. I.) : Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on 30th October, 1048 :—

Allahabad 88 65 0 1.3 minus 1.0, Bangalore 94 60 0 3.0 minus 2.7, Baroda 97 75 0 0.2 minus 1.5, Belgaum 85 63 0 40 minus 0.7, Benaras 88 66 0 6.7 plus 4.5, Bhopal 92 71 0 0.1 minus 1.5, Bhuj 93 77 0 0.9 plus 0.5, BOMBAY 89 76 0 2.1 minus 0.4, Calcutta 87 68 0 7.0 plus 2.6, Cochin 85 78 0 4.7 minus 8.3, Colombo 87 76 0.1 9.0 minus 4.8, Cuttack 88 72 0 1.9 minus 3.4, Dehra Dun 78 56 0.1 8.2 plus 6.9, Delhi 87 61 0 0 minus 0.4, Gwalior 92 62 0 1.0 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 92 64 0 0.1 minus 2.3, Indore 90 68 0 0.5 minus 0.7, Jaipur 93 71 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Lahore — 52 0 0 minus 0.2, Lucknow 86 63 0 0.7 minus 0.6, Madras 89 72 0 9.2 minus 2.2, Mussorie 60 48 0 1.4 plus 0.2, Mysore 85 59 0 2.2 minus 3.6, Nagpur 95 68 0 1.0 minus 1.1, Pachmarhi 81 60 0 0.6 minus 1.7, Patna 87 68 0 4.4 plus 2.1, Poona 93 67 0 4.9 plus 1.4, Rajkot 93 74 0 2.6 plus 2.0, Ranchi 83 61 0 6.1 plus 3.1, Rawalpindi 83 53 0 0.7 plus 0.1 Shillong 67 45 T 12.3 plus 5.8 Simla 63 43 0 1.0 minus 0.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 30, (A. P. I.) : Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 30th October :—

The bay of Bengal depression has become deep and is centred this morning within one degree of lat. 11-1/2N. long. 91 E. it may intensify into a storm and hove in some northwesterly direction.

Observations from north-west India and Western Pakistan are lacking; but it is believed that yesterday's western disturbance over East Rajputana and neighbourhood is persisting there and has probably become accentuated due to another western disturbance from Sind and West Rajputana.

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few showers in Malabar.

Night temperatures were markedly above normal in Gujarat, Rajapatana, the West Central Provinces and Berar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 31ST :—North-East monsoon may gradually strengthen along the Coromandal Circars coast where local showers are expected Weather will be dry elsewhere except for a few showers in Malabar, the interior of the Madras Presidency and in the central parts of the country.

Ahmedabad Technical Institute

Students not belonging to the Province of Bombay will be charged a fee of Rs. 75 per term for the Diploma Courses at the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, as against Rs. 50 charged for students belonging to the Province. However, students belonging to the Provinces and States where capitation fees are not charged for Bombay students, will not have to pay the higher fees.

Andhraites Felicitate Pattabhi

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Oct. 30.

Members of the Kalyan Andhra Association and Library met in their Library premises for congratulating Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya for his election as President of the Jaipur Session of the Indian National Congress. Members paid tributes for a well-deserved election of Dr. Pattabhai and also congratulated the delegates who voted for him.

CONTROL ON 'MELA' ORGANISATIONS

The rules for controlling 'Melas' in Bombay City will be operative throughout the year. Public were given to understand earlier that they were meant for the Ganpati festival only. The Government would like to make it clear that the restrictions on 'Melas' in Bombay City would remain operative throughout the year.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Oct. 31.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

6-30 a.m. Chaughada Vadan 6-32 Shahnai Vadan K. R Jadhav and Party 6-45 Ali Diwali 6-52 Deepak-Jyot (by Dilip Kumar) 7-0 Kalagi-Tura Programme of Powadas by P. D. Khadilkar and Party 7-15 Prabhat Ke Soor Bansari Vadan by D'Amel 7-30 Mohantara Talpade (Bhoapeer) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Baje Shahnai 8-45 Dilipkumar (Gujrati Gewet) 9-0 Taj Begum 9-15 Gangubai Hangal 11-0 Diwali Fir Aa Gayi 11-45 Swarvilas 12-0 p.m. P. D. Khadilkar and Party (Powada Recital) 12-15 "Diwali" Play in Gujrati 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mohantara Talpade (Vocal music) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Henry Cowett 2-0 W.O.R. Sinfonietta 4-20 Nadbrahma Shiv 4-40 Taj Begum 5-0 Violin Par Burwa (G. G. Kharadkar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Jaltarang-Mandolin Duet 6-30 V. A. Kagalkar (Vocal music) 7-0 Bhomia Vina Mare Bhamavata Dungara 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Noor Jehan and Saigal 7-30 Gangubai Hangal (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Flute Recital 8-45 Taj Begum (Vocal music) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 English Composers.

VARIATIONS.
41.44 m. (7.240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Instrumental Melodies 5-45 p.m. Rasiklal Veen and Party (Gujrati Bhajan) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Amrit Lal Navsariwal (Gujrati Geeto) 8-15 Laxmibai Datar (Vocal music) 9-0 V. A. Kagalkar (Vocal music) 10-0 Sangeet Sammelan.

Bombay Govt. To Start Industrial Finance Corporation

POONA, October 29 (API) : The Bombay Government intend to float a provincial industrial finance corporation with a share capital of two crores for providing financial aid to industries the Minister for Industries, Mr. G. D Tapase is reported to have told a deputation of the Maharatta Chamber of Commerce and Industries which met him in Poona yesterday.

The necessary legislation for the starting of the corporation the Minister added, was ready and was now awaiting the approval of the Central Government.

Mr. Tapase also told the deputation that pending the establishment of the finance corporation, applications from deserving industries would be considered under the state aid to industries rules which during the last few years had been liberalised. To effectively control the location of industries he said the Government of Bombay favoured the licensing system. However there had been some opposition to the same from certain industrialists and the Central Government had therefore suggested to hold up the proposal for some time.

NATION NEEDS JOY AS MUCH AS FOOD

Rajaji Urges Communities To Take Moderate Part In Festivities Other Than Their Own

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30, (A.P.I.): "I once again repeat what I have often said before that a nation needs joy as much as food and knowledge." says the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a Dipavali message.

"Outstanding intellectual and artistic achievements apart, a nation's vitality depends on what gives joy to the multitude of people. Festivals have come down from time immemorial as a national instrument for popular joy. The genuine enjoyment, mixed with thoughts of the beyond that Dipavali is associated with is more valuable than many of the modern inventions for the entertainment of people.

"Again, let me say what I have said before that people of various communities in India should maintain the old fashion of sharing, and taking part in the festivities of communities other than their own. It is folly to look down upon this tendency with disposal or as a curiosity. Taking moderate part in one another's festivities, irrespective or religion or community, is the highest national wisdom which has issued out of the ancient wisdom of our sages that behind diverse external forms there is one imminent thruth which men of true understanding can see, while the unenlightened are lost in contemplating the differences.

"There are griefs and trials enough in the world, but there is no reason for us to be always harping on troubles There is no merit in mourning. Let us respect our national festivals which were intended for joy. In joy rest God".

WHAT GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR PEOPLE

Kher Opens Diwali Exhibition At Agripada

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Diwali Exhibition organised by the Agripada Rahivasi Seva Mandal was declared opened by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay at Agripada tonight. The exhibition will remain open for the public till November 15.

The object of the exhibition as explained by Mrs. Violet Alva, one of the organisers, is to demonstrate to the citizens of Bombay the various popular schemes undertaken by the Government of Bombay with a view to build up the prosperity and happiness of the people. The exhibits included replicas showing artist's vision of the National Park proposed to be built at Boriwali and the Konkhan as enjoying the full benefits of the hydro-electric project. There was also a miniature of the Agripada area with municipal chawls prominently displayed. One section showed the present filthy conditions of the chawls while the other displayed the same chawls in extremely beautiful setup.

Declaring the Exhibition open Mr. Kher congratulated the organisers of the Mandal on the satisfactory progress they had made during the last two years. He further dealt at length with various problems facing the Government like Prohibition, food, irrigation, etc., and said that the people were generally not aware about what the Government was doing for their benefit. He further affirmed that associations like the Agripada Rahivasi Seva Mandal served the useful purpose of bringing home to the people the significance of various schemes undertaken by the Government for the good of the people.

The Premier further assured Mrs. Alva that her request for starting a night school in the Agripada area would be sympathetically considered by the Government.

The Premier was presented with an address eulogising his services to the Province and to the country in general.

Students Exchange Diwali Greetings

The Esplanade High School Past Students' Association had a gathering of its members to exchange Divali greetings and New Year good wishes. An interesting variety programme consisting of songs, skits, 'garbas', etc., staged by past and present students, was enjoyed.

The function was presided over by Mr. Hussenl Salebhoy Doctor, (Solicitor) a distinguished past student. Shriyut Nathalal Parikh, a leading congressman and corporator, who was present as guest of honour appreciated the work of the Association which gave past students an opportunity of coming in contact with one another and continuing friendship formed in school days. The President in a stirring speech impressed upon the youner generation the value of discipline and character.

West Indies Score 10-Wkt. Victory Over Holkar

George Carew Gets His First Fifty

INDORE, October 30 (API): The West Indies scored the first victory of their tour to-day, when they defeated the Holkar State XI by ten wickets.

Carew and Stollmeyer, who had collected 57 runs in the second innings, before stumps were drawn at the end of the second day, got the needed 51 runs for victory this morning, without their partnership being liquidated.

Georgc Carew, who in the first innings here and in his first match against the Universities' Eleven failed to strike form, got his 50 to-day.

Holkar State XI (First Innings)	117
West Indies (First Innings)	189
Holkar State XI (Second Innings)	179
WEST INDIES (Second Innings)	
Carew not-out	50
Stollmeyer not-out	47
Extras	12
Total (for no loss)	109

World Flyweight Title Holder Knocked Out

NEW YORK, October 30 (Reuter).—Sandy Saddler, a twenty-two-year-old negro of New York city, last night won the world feather-weight title, knocking out the holder, Willie Pep, in the fourth round of the fifteen round championship contest.

Saddler's offensive style had confused Pep from the start and the champion hardly landed a blow throughout. He never got his famed offensive style going.

Saddler had Pep's nose bleeding in the second minute and in the third round got the range of Pep's chin, sending him down twice for counts of nine. The bell saved Pep, but he went down for a full count in two minutes, 38 seconds of the fourth round after a sharp left and right to the chin.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay Amateurs S. C. beat Tata S. C. "B" by five goals to nil in the First Division of the Indian Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel. The scorers are Vithal 2, Mendon 2 and Chandu 1. Tata fielded a poor side.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

4 p.m. Goans S. C. "A" vs G I P Rly. "A".

5 p.m. St. Francis Goans "A" vs Asbestos Cement (Final of Junior Rovers).

Inter-Communal Fraternity Conference

Prof. P. A. Wadia, the President of the Freedom Group has issued the following:—It is proposed shortly to convene an inter-communal fraternity conference, in which members of all communities without distinction of caste or creed can join. Such a conference will emphasise the secular nature of the new Indian State.

The conference will consider resolutions for devising ways and means to combat communalism in any shape or form, for the voluntary renunciation of any separate rights or privileges on communal grounds, the need of a national language that will act as a unifying force, the dissolution of all communal institutions except of a religious or charitable nature, the decommunialisation of educational institutions and the unstinted co-operation to be extended to Government in any measures it may take to eradicate communalism and foster national unity. The conference should also resolve against forces that tend to foster provincialism and separatist movements.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council have all welcomed the move and gladly extended their co-operation. We shal welcome the co-operation of other organisations and parties in accord with the aims and objects of the conference. They are requested to send their names to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, Freedom Group, C/o Sjt. M. J. Gazdar, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, to enable the early convening of a meeting of representatives of co-operating organisations to chalk out the plan of the conference.

Bombay Races To Begin On Nov. 20

The Stewards of the Turf Club have decided to postpone the commencement of the Bombay Racing Season from November 6 to November 20. The revised dates will be notified later.

General Motors Win Satiranjan Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday: Surpassing all expectation General Motors Sport Club won the Satiranjan Shield at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, this evening when they beat a Senior League side the G. I. P. Railway by a solitary goal scored by Babu. There was a grim struggle for supremacy between the Motormen line of attack and the G. I. P. defence in the first half with the latter gaining the initiative. The G. I. P. forwards gave a poor display while their de' ce as usual lived up to expectations. For the Motormen S. Sunder and Nair were towers of strength for their side and upheld the Railway attack Samuel, Sawant and Babu were the best of the winners attack and combined to great advantage. The first half was barren as both sides had their chances but failed to drive home the advantage. The teams crossed over on level terms and after the intervals in about ten minutes of play Babu scored the all important goal for General Motors.

The Railway in the closing stage of the match tried their best to equabut Makwah and Shiva both missed their chances. The winners' defence played with dogged tenacity and kept the score board in their favour till the final whistle.

Mr. Brand of W I F A presided and gave away the prizes.

THE TEAMS

GENERAL MOTORS: M. Sunder; S. Sunder and Nair; Naryan, Dominie and Alvares; Rebello, Babie, Barathan, Sawant, Samuel and Alvares.

G. I. P. RLY. "A": Charl; C. Pawey and R. Almeda; A. Duncan, B. Duncan and M. Delgado, D. Swami, M. Tambe, G. D'Mello, Shiva and Nakwha.

Stop Press

MARSHALL CONFERS WITH ATTLEE.

LONDON, Oct. 30, (U. P. A.): American quarters today believe that United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall, discussed the issue of sanctions against Israel at a luncheon with Premier Clement Attlee and Secretary Ernest Bevin.

ARAB FORCES ACCEPT U. N. 'CEASE FIRE'.

PARIS, Oct. 30, (U. P. A.): The United Nations headquarters reported that the Arab forces in northern Palestine accepted the 'cease fire' order at 13-00 G. M. T. today and that the fresh outbreak of the Arab-Jewish fighting ended at least temporarily.

FRENCH PURGE.

PARIS, Oct. 30, (U. P. A.): The Government today suspended Raymond Tournemaine, Communist administrator of the nationalized French railroads, in what was expected to become a purge in the civil service and armed forces.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES.

POONA, Oct. 30, (A. P. I.): Sir R. P. Paranjpye, among others, gave evidence before the Linguistic Provinces commission here today favouring the formation of United Maharashtra including the city of Bombay.

The Commission will leave for Bombay on Monday where it will sit up to November 9.

NEW GOVT. IN PERU.

LIMA (Peru), Oct. 30, (U. P. I.): A new Government has now been formed under General Manuel Odria who is expected here any moment. President Bustament Rivero, who after his overthrow refused to sign his resignation, is believed to have left Lima by plane for Chile en route to Argentine.

Move For 'Nordic Bloc'

NORWEGIAN MINISTER'S SUPPORT FOR W. UNION

OSLO, Oct. 30 (Reuter): Foreign Minister Halvard Lange today re-started Norway's intention to follow a middle-of-the-road policy, seeking a "Nordic Bloc" before deciding "where she can best find security."

Reviewing the international situation in Parliament, Mr. Lange repeated earlier assurance that 'geographically, economically and culturally we naturally belang to Western Europe.

"But this, of course, does not mean that we have any desire to be culturally or economically cut off from Eastern European countries.' he added.

Even before the Foreign Ministers Council in London in 1947 the world was divided into two, he declared.

"It appears the Soviet policy aims at crossing what they believe to be United States plans for military and economic expansion.

"Western Union is purely defensive, created by a fear of Soviet expansion. The West European democracies must have peace to carry out their reconstruction. Neither are there any grounds for the claim that the United States European Recovery Plan has aggressive objectives. America has no need for economic or military expansion."

U. P. Collections

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30, (UPI): Total collections for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund remitted to the headquarters, Eastern Command, from the U.P. area are Rs. 1,13,563/8/10. The highest collection was from the Meerut sub-area, namely, Rs. 93,433/-13/10. The Luchnow sub-area contributed Rs. 30,120/11/- and the Allahabad sub-area Rs. 29-809/-/-. The contributions were entirely voluntary.

Diwali Day On A. I. R

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30, (UPI): Reflecting the spirit of the Diwali Day, AIR, Delhi, will broadcast special programme on October 31. A composite programme on Diwali will be on the AIR from 10 p.m. onwards. The programme will include a musical feature on Diwali, a talk by Shri Viyogi Hari on "Diwali Ka Naveen Roop" and chorus presentation on S. N. Sehas's poem "Lakshmi" earlier in the day. The children's programme, the rural programme and the forces programme will include music and features on Diwali. The day's programme will conclude with Shahanai recitals by Bismillah and party.

ISRAEL OPENS MAJOR OFFENSIVE

HAIFA, Oct. 30, (U.P.A.): Israeli forces opened a major offensive along the entire northern front midnight last night throwing planes, tanks and armour at salient Arab Liberation Army holds inside Palestine.

The United Nations truce headquarters here said it was "another Negev". The headquarters said it was evacuating its observers from the danger zone and had flashed an official message to Paris from its mobile radio on Mount Carmel that the fighting was on a grand scale.

Jewish forces launched an all-out aerial bombardment on Arab villages in Galilee today.

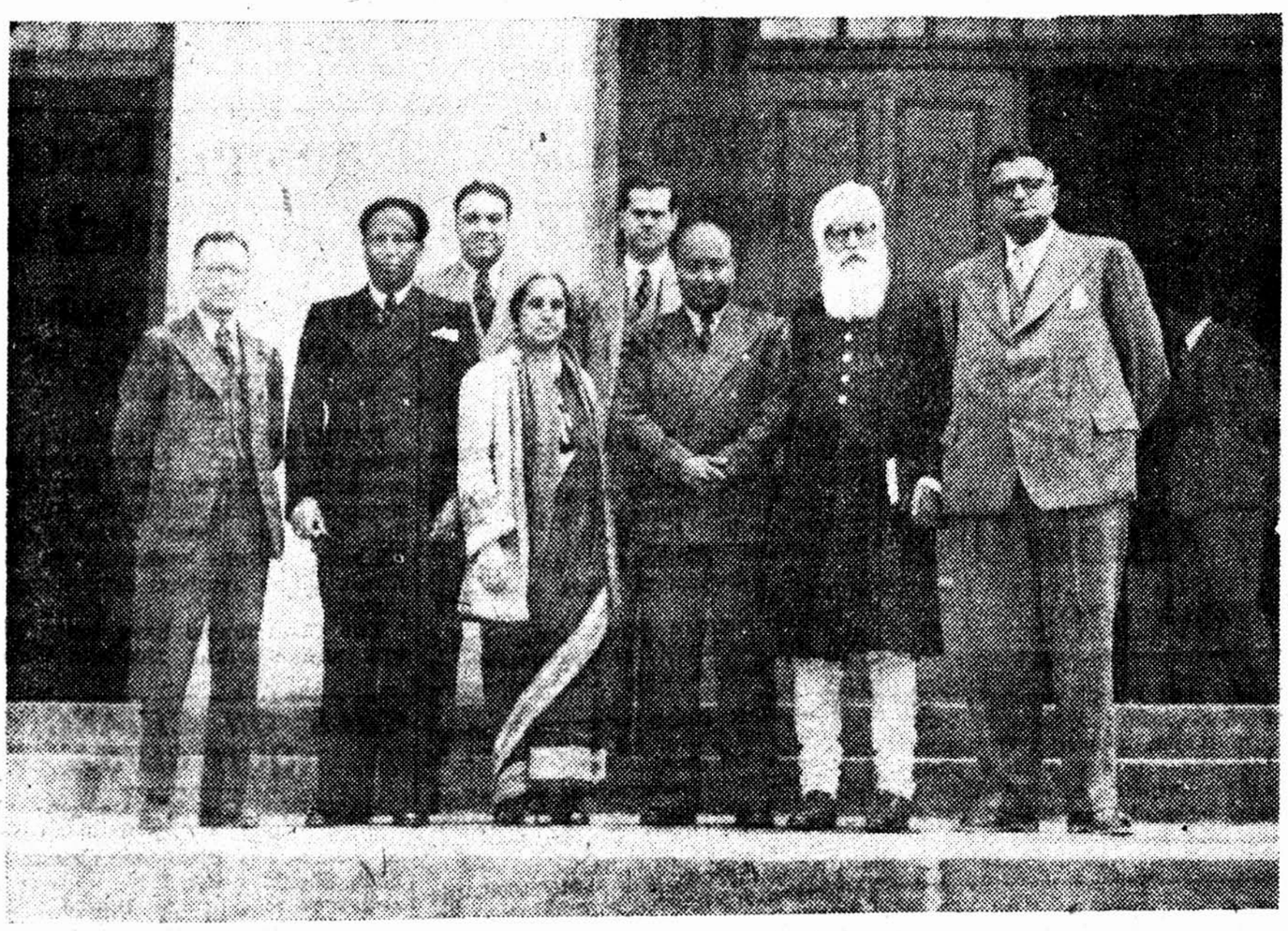
U.N. Blamed For Plight Of Arab Refugees

PARIS, Oct. 30, (Reuter): Pakistan today told the United Nations that the plight of 500,000 Arab refugees from Palestine resulted directly from the General Assembly's partition decision.

Mr. Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri, Pakistan Delegate, told the Humanitarian Committee of the Assembly: "The responsibility for the consequences of the partition decision must be faced squarely, and it becomes the responsibility of the United Nations to save the lives of the Palestine refugees and to rehabilitate them by all possible means and also to try to restore them to their former conditions of life."

PARIS, Oct. 30, (U. P. I.): It is learnt that the U. N. General Assembly will break up in Paris on December 10 and resume the session in New York in the new year.

INDIAN MISSION IN FRONT OF ADDIS ABABA PARLIAMENT



The Mission with the presidents of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. Abbysinia has two houses of Parliament—the Cramber of Senate or Yaheg Mawessana Meker-Beth and the Chamber of Deputies or the Yaheg Mamria Meker-Beth.

CLOSER TIES WITH ETHIOPIA

Indian Goodwill Mission Returns After 15-Day Sojourn: "We Took Country Literally By Storm", Saus Sant Singh

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

SARDAR SANT SINGH, LEADER OF THE INDIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO ETHIOPIA, DECLARED ON HIS RETURN TO BOMBAY AFTER A 15-DAY SOJOURN THERE THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAD BEEN "FURTHER CEMENTED" AND THERE WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF MORE INDIANS BEING INVITED BY HIS MAJESTY HAILLE SELASSIE TO PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN THE MOULDING OF HIS PEOPLE.

"We took Ethiopia literally by storm" he said in an interview to the Reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" and spoke animatedly of the enthusiastic receptions given to the Goodwill Mission by the Ethiopian people, their government and the 600 Indian nationals occupying a vital place in the country's economic life.

OBJECTS OF MISSION

Sardar Sant Singh had as his comembers, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Mr. Devji Rattensey, Mr. Harcharan Lal Khanna, Mr. C. J. Stracey and Mr. Jai Dial Kukreja. The Government of India felt that owing to some administrative difficulties it was not possible to open a legation in Addis Ababa, the Capital of Ethiopia, and hence commissioned them to form a Goodwill Mission to that country. Their primary objects were to promote mutual goodwill between the two nations, make closer contacts with the Royal family, Government officials and the people, study economic and political conditions and ascertain problems of Indian nationals living in Ethiopia.

It was emphasised that the Mission's work was of a fluid character without any concrete aim to be achieved. Hence, exchange of felicitations between the members of the Mission and the Government of Ethiopia had the first "priority".

NO EXPLOITATION OF ETHIOPIA

They called on the Ministers, His Majesty the Emperor, the Crown Prince and the Duke of Harar and also conferred informally with the heads of the various legations in Addis Ababa. Wherever the Mission went, the Leader emphasised that the Government of India did not desire the "exploitation" of Ethiopia and was not there to negotiate any political treaty or trade agreement or to ask for any concessions. "Our sole objective is to appreciate and understand the culture and civilisation of Ethiopia and to acquaint her people with our own culture and civilisation" Sardar Sant Singh repeatedly emphasised at the many reception organised in their honour. He spoke of India's spontaneous sympathy for Abyssinia when she was attacked by Italy and recalled Pandit Nehru's memorable words asking the world to rally round the people of Haile Selassie in their hour of peril. This had a tremendous effect for the Ethiopians naturally remembered with warmth that India was the first country in the world to raise her voice in her behalf.

INDIAN NATIONALS

SARDAR SANT SINGH TOLD THE "CHRONICLE" THAT THERE WERE NEARLY 4,000 INDIAN NATIONALS IN ETHIOPIA BEFORE THE WAR BUT THE NUMBER HAD NOW BEEN REDUCED TO 600. ABOUT HALF THIS NUMBER LIVE IN THE CAPITAL, ADDIS ABABA. MOST OF THEM ARE MERCHANTS AND 60 PER CENT OF THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRY IS CONTROLLED BY THEM. THEIR REPUTATION FOR INTEGRITY AND HONESTY IS GREAT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE UNIFORMLY SPOKE HIGHLY OF THEM.

The Mission discussed with the Director-General of Education the problem of raising the emoluments of the seventy Indian teachers working in various educational institutions all over Ethiopia. It was noted with regret that their scales of pay were lower than that enjoyed by other foreigners employed as teachers and impressed on the Government the need for undoing the disparity. The Director-General of Education gave an assurance, after mutual discussion, that he would take up the issue shortly and find a satisfactory solution.

EDUCATION

The Mission's enquiries revealed that education in Ethiopia was still not advanced and there was great scope for development. The Government was keen to increase the number of Indian teachers and in an interview to the Leader of the Missior. the Emperor expressed a similar wish. The members came to the conclusion that the future recruitment of teachers to Ethiopia should be done through the Government of India.

Conditions in Ethiopia, Sardar Sant Singh said, were still far from normal with cost of living ranging far higher than in India. The country was slowly recouping from the shattering effects of Italian occupation and of the war but the financial position of the Government was still not very encouraging.

The Emperor warmly received the Mission in his famous palace and asked the members to take back with them the message that his people desired the closest relations with India. He was particularly delighted to accept a painting of Mahatma Gandhi and other gifts on behalf of this country.

The Mission will report to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, on their goodwill tour of Ethiopia.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

Protection To Bicycles And Preserved Fruits

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Indian Tariff Board have decided to investigate in detail the question of continuance of protection enjoyed by the Bicycle Industry and the Preserved Fruits Industry and to report to Government what protective measures, if any, should be continued after the expiry of the period of protection.

Firms or persons who desire that their views should be considered by the Board should address their representations (with 11 spare copies) to the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than 25th November 1948 for Preserved Fruits Industry and 30th November 1948 for Bicycle Industry.

Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yusuf Kadar, a Muslim youth, was arrested by the Esplanade Police on Friday on charges of breaking into the Government Law College and stealing typewriters and electrical equipment, valued at Rs. 1,100.

The police stated that the accused and an accomplice, C. A. Fernandes, had been arrested earlier in connection with a previous theft of articles valued at Rs. 8720. Fernandes was released on bail pending enquiries into the previous theft.

Mr. T. S. Vyas. Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today ordered Kadar to be released on bail of Rs. 3,000.

COMMUNIST MENACE IN HYDERABAD

Ramanand Tirth On Disruptive Tactics

STATE BANK OFFICIAL ARRESTED

SECUNDERABAD. Oct. 30, (U.P.I.): Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress prior to his departure for Bombay this morning, issued a statement calling upon the people of Hyderabad to dissociate themselves from Communists and their anti-national activities, which he characterised as injurious to establishment of democratic life in the State.

He said: "Communists of Hyderabad are pursuing the same anti-national programme which they devised after their Calcutta Congress. Their activities have become a menace to peace. They are still up in arms and are using totalitarian methods to enforce their programme. Reports of arson, murder and wholesale destruction of property by them are daily pouring in. Thus their activities are putting additional strain on the Union military who came to Hyderabad as forces of liberation for restoring peaceful conditions and paving the way for democratic life in the State."

"Feudal economy has to be broken up and Jagirdari and Zamindari abolished. The tiller has to be ultimate owner of land. But this is not done through lawlessness the Communists are pursuing. That has to be effected by an early formation of people's Government" he concluded.

STATE BANK OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Khan Bahadur C. B. Taraporewala, Deputy Managing Director, Hyderabad State Bank, which is akin to the Reserve Bank of India, was arrested today under the orders of the Military Government. His arrest it is learnt, is in connection with the affairs of the State Bank.

STATE CONGRESS INVITES NEHRU

It is understood that that State Congress intends extending invitations to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to visit the State at their convenience.

They are also credited with the intention of inviting the Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagapalachari to pay a visit to the State.

REPTRIATION OF ARMS

About 1000 Arabs were brought here today from the districts in a special train. As they are not domiciles they are being repartriated to their homes under order of the Military Governor.

These Arabs are stated to be recent arrivals and recruited by the Razakars to fight against the Indian Army.

RAZAKAR LEADERS ESCAPE TO BOMBAY

The "United Press of India" understands that many of the Razakar ring-leaders have escaped from the State to Bombay with a view to leave from there to Pakistan.

Moulvi Syed A. Nehri, Gazi Moiuddin Prof. Ibrahim,, Dr. Habib Ahmed, Nawab Rashid Ali Khan, Prof. Tayyab, Dr. Ghulam Tahar Hussain and Moulvi Mir Amruddin, suspected to be Razakars, have been arrested at Aurangabad.

Mustafa, better known as the "Tiger of Lallaguda" who is believed to be responsible for attacks on passenger trains before the police action by the Government of India is still at large. His two Lieutenants, Jeelani and Abdul Haji are also in the wanted list of the police.

URDU DAILY ORDERED TO STOP PUBLICATION

"Rahbar-i-Watan" a Urdu daily of Hyderabad, has been ordered to stop publication forthwith by the Inspector General of Police for featuring news and articles of a "mischievous" character and for misrepresenting facts.

EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED

Three hundred dynamites sticks an equal number of denonators and four tins containing gun-powder were recovered yesterday from the premises of the Hyderabad Vegetable Products Ltd. near Moulali, three miles from

(Continued on Page 15)

DELHI DECIDES TO CONTROL TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Five Technical Directors To Be Appointed

MOVE TO SECURE DURABLE VARIETIES OF CLOTH

Prospect Of Larger Quota For States And Provinces

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (A.P.I.): The cloth and yarn quotas for the provinces and states, which are to take effect from December next, have already been worked out, as a result of which almost every area is to receive a quota larger than it had during the previous control period.

The Government of India, who have the primary responsibility for fixing the quotas, have followed certain broad principles agreed to at the conference on textiles which met recently in Bombay.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

In fixing a quota to any area due attention has been paid, to the extent of its present population and also the recent influx of refugees. Special consideration has also been shown to the handloom industry by giving additional quotas of yarn to areas exporting large quantities of handloom cloth for consumption in other provinces and states. At the same time, yarn for other industries such as hosiery, belting and cordage, is being separately allotted to the provinces and states.

ANNUAL OUTPUT

An examination of the figures of production made in this connection reveals that 4,500 million yards of cloth is the annual output in Indian mills on an average. Of this 135, million yards constitute non-wearable cloth, 450 million yards are exported to Pakistan in exchange for cotton, 300 million yards are intented for exports to zother countries and 100 million yards are needed for the defence and other ministries of the Government. This leaves a balance of 3,515 million yards per year or 1,95,000 bales per month for distribution to the provinces and states. In addition about 80,000 bales of yarn are available per month after setting aside 8,333 bales for export to Pakistan and allotting 1,300 bales to deficit weaving mills. Out of this quantity of 80,000 bales per month 11,000 are needed by other industries such as hosiery, belting cordage, tapes and fishing nets, leaving to the handlooms and power-looms about 69,000 bales of yarn per month, which works out at 1,475 million yards of handloom cloth per year.

A picture of the pillar of gold presented yesterday to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

NEED FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

The final result is that the country is now producing on an average 10 yards of mill made cloth and 4 yards of handloom cloth per head per year this being the same as the average attained by the Indian textiles industry before the war. Thus while internal production has kept pace with the increase in population imports have fallen from 1-1/2 to 1/10 yard per head per year. It is, however, felt that even the quantity produced in India is not so short as to cause acute hardship, provided distribution is equitable.

The distribution to consumers is the responsibility of the provincial and state Governments. The Government of India have not considered it necessary or desirable to interfere with their discretion in this matter. The principles to be adopted were, however, discussed in the Conference of Provincial and State Premiers held in July 1948. In this Conference it was agreed that most of the cloth quota of a province or a state should be distributed through State—controlled retail shops, preferably to the population of the yower income group, and the rest of the cloth should be distributed through licensed traders as also through co-operative organisations. Most provinces and states have since adopted these principles with such local variations as have been considered necessary.

CENTRE TO STUDY SCHEMES

The Government of India propose to undertake a comparative study of the distribution schemes adopted in the various areas after these schemes have been worked for some time, and then to consider the necessity of further consultation with the provinces and states in this matter. In the meantime the Bombay and West Bengal Governments have decided to introduce the statutory rationing of cloth in their areas. A decision has also been taken to introduce statutory rationing in Delhi Province.

PRODUCTION CONTROL BRANCH

Meanwhile, as a result of the Government of India's decision to exercise technical control over textile production a Production Control Branch will be set up as part of the Textile Commissioner's organisation. This branch will have five technical directors, stationed respectively in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Indore Kanpur, and Coimbatore and Technical Deputy Director in Calcutta.

This new organisation is intended to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee recently appointer by the Government for the purpose of examining the entire question of production control. Pending the recommendations of this Committee and the Government's subsequent decision thereon, it has been decided to introduce certain provisional measures of technical control from December 1, about which a statutory order is to be promulgated shortly. These provisional measures are meant to secure durable varieties of cloth, to restrict the production of non-wearable varieties and to secure the maximum varieties of dhoties, saris and other vareties of cloth needed most by the common people and capable of being afforded by them.

SECOND ASIAN CONFERENCE

Nehru's Exploratory Talks In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 30 (Reuter): Appreciation of India's leadership in Asian Relations Conference question was, it is understood, expressed to Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his private luncheons with Asian Foreign Ministers in Paris yesterday and today.

Pandit Nehru's guests today included the diplomatic representatives of Saudi Arabia. The Lebanon, Syria and Iraq.

The Emir Faisal represented Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Riad El Solh, the Lebanon.

Countries represented at yesterday's luncheon including China, the Philippines, Burma, Siam, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

The gathering, it is understood, discussed the projected second Asian Relations Conference and covered much the same ground as was traversed at yesterday's luncheon.

It is understood that Prime Minister Nehru was assured by the Asian representatives he has met of their co-operation in the general ideas being considered for the second Conference.

Chief social event in Paris tonight was the Indian Prime Minister's reception at the Ritz to the leaders of the diplomatic world gathered here for the United Nations Assembly.

Prime Minister Nehru had a slightly less ardous programme today, though, additionally to the Asian luncheon and the evening reception, he had also a talk with members of the Indian delegation to U.N.O. and a number of private conversations.

He is expected to have a meeting tomorrow with M. Leon Blum, veteran French Socialist leader.

NO SOLUTION FOR KOREA

U. N. Commission's Blame On U.S-Russian Tension

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 30. (Reuter): The United Nations Korean Commission says in a report issued here that it can offer no silution to the problem of Korea because tension between the United States and Russia, and the "grim realiyt of a divided Korea" prevent the country's unification.

Negotiations between the powers must take place before the occupying forces withdraw and abandon Korea "to the arbitrary rule of rival political regimes, "the report adds."

Nanking Troops Quit Mukden

CHIANG AT PEIPING AWAITS TRIAL OF STRENGTH

NANKING, Oct. 30, (Reuter): Chinese Government forces were today evacuating Mukden, their Manchurian stronghold by air and by the only land link with the coast —the Mukden-Yinkgow railway despatches from North China received here today reported.

The Communists have taken Sinlitum and Sinmin, strategic Government points, respectively 60 and 20 miles west of Mukden.

General Lin Piao, top Communist commander in Manchuria is said to have thrown into action nine armies, totalling nearly 20,000 men to smash the Government attempt to move westward across the border into Jehol Province.

Tientsin reports said that the all-the-year ice-free port of Chinwantao was virtually useless since the Communists controlled the countryside and railway from the Great Wall border city of Shanhaikuan.

Awaiting and preparing for the great trial of strength, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek remained in Peiping in his capacity of Overall Commander.

CALL ON CHIANG TO QUIT CHINA

NANKING, Oct. 30, (Reuter): The Chinese Weegly University Review urged today that President Chiang Kai-Shek should retire from political life and seek rest in the United States until conditions in China have improved.

The paper blamed the Generalissimo's continued presence for the amazing growth of bureaucratic capitalism and unsatisfactory state of Chinese democracy.

SANCTIONS AGAINST PALESTINE?

PARIS, Oct. 30, (Reuter): The five-nation Sub-Committee of the Security Council tonight agreed by four votes to one on the final text of a three-stage resolution to secure a permanent truce in the disputed Negev region of southern Palestine.

The resolution provides for withdrawal to positions held before October 14 and the establishment of "truce links."

One section says that if either side fails to comply with the plan, a Committee of the Council shall consider urgently what sanctions might be imposed under Article 41 of the Charter.

GREEK CABINET FOUNDERING

State Of Siege Proclaimed: Army Takes Over Law And Order

ATHENS, Oct. 30, (Reuter): The Greek Coalition Government, whose survival hangs in the balance, today proclaimed a "State of Siege" throughout the country and handed over maintenance of public order to the army.

Political and diplomatic quarters suggested that General Alexander Papagos, the King's Chamberlain and former army Commander-in-Chief, might take over as "Extra-Parliamentary" Premier and that Parliament would go into recess for some months.

General Papagos, these circles said, could then revive the spirit of the army in readiness for a drive early next year against the Markos guerillas.

Extraordinary military courts have been set up in Greece and a curfew has been imposed.

Liberal members of Parliament will meet tomorrow to consider the proposal of M. Themistocles Venizelos, former vice-Premier and Deputy Liberal leader, to end the thirteen-month old liberal populist coalition.

DON'T TURN BOMBAY INTO BERLIN

"I would place before the citizens of Bombay my own solution of the problem. Cast aside provincial separatism and even if you indulge in it for heaven's sake control your tongues. Any talk of converting Bombay into Berlin was sheer non-sense. If we went on talking like that and poisoning the atmosphere India would be [illegible] we would be like Lakshmi coming [illegible] mark on the forehead and ourselves going to wash it".

RAJAJI'S MESSAGE TO SARDAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a letter congratulating Sardar Patel on his 74th birthday His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, said:

"Birthdays do not count with you and me and one day is as good or as bad as another. Yet everyone in India is in an excitement of joy over you on this day, and you will let me also join in it.

"You have borne a great burden which you have carried with courage and ability and, by the grace of God, with pre-eminent success. It is an honour and joy that we hold you now in your seventy-fourth year still vigorous and eager to serve the motherland in the most trying tasks. May you continue strong for many more years, for India needs you.

"The British Conservative Party and the press, who have not forgiven us, are able to give a quick lead in international opinion on Indian affairs. You and our Prime Minister have had a great deal of trouble to overcome on this account.

"Our Prime Minister is as much admired by the statesmen of the world as he is the beloved of this land. Who can resist his sincerity of purpose? He is a tower of strength to us. You and he can, and will, overcome all difficulties abroad and internal. May God's grace be on you both so that India may grow strong and happy and be a power for peace."

LEAGUERS AND REDS RALLY ROUND FRENCH IN MAHE

Exodus Continues

TELLICHERRY, Oct. 30 (UPI): The scare created in French Mahe following the landing of French troops on October 27, has not yet subsided, writes the United Press of India special Correspondent.

The Correspondent further says that it is estimated that over 5,000 people have migrated from Mahe to the territories of the Indian Union adjoining Mahe on account of the prevailing scare.

French naval troops are parading the streets of Mahe.

Mr. Kumaran, President of the Mahajana Sabha of Mahe, in a statement, says that the French authorities have started a drive to rally round them the pro-French elements in the Settlement, including Muslim Leaguers and Communists.

He also appealed to the public of the Indian Union territories adjoining Mahe to render all possible help to the refugees who have already reached there.

MERGER INEVITABLE

Dr. Subbaroyan On Future Of French And Portuguese Territories In India

MADRAS, Oct. 30 (API): The merger of French and Portuguese settlements in India with the Indian Union was inevitable, said Dr. B. Subbaroyan, former Home Minister of Madras, speaking at the Gandhi Jayanti Celebration meeting in Madras last evening.

Dr. Subbaroyan who had recently been to Pondicherry as observer on behalf of the Indian National Congress to watch the French India Municipal elections, stated that people of French India stood for merger with the Indian Union. A free expression of their view was, in his opinion, impossible under the existing conditions in French India.

From the manner in which the recent elections were conducted in French India, it was clear that any referendum on the issue of merger would meet with official influence.

It was for this reason that he objected to the Municipal elections being taken into consideration for the purpose of a referendum.

Dr. Subbaroyan added: "Having ourselves got rid of the yoke of imperialism, we cannot tolerate our brethren in any part of this country suffering under the heels of imperialism of another western power."

RUSSIAN STAND ON BERLIN REAFFIRMED

PARIS, Oct. 30, (U.P.A.): A Tass dispatch from Moscow today reaffirmed the Russian stand on the Berlin crisis and indirectly rejected the Western offer to settle the dispute outside of the United Nations.

Second French Cruiser For Mahe

MADRAS, Oct. 30, (U.P.I.): According to a Tellichery message received here, a second French cruiser, "Duguay Trouin" carrying French troops arrived in Mahe this morning. M. Baron, the French India Governor came along with the cruiser.

Sir Archibald Nye

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30, (API): Sir Archibald Nye, High Commissioner for the U.K. in India, is expected to reach Delhi by a B.O.A.C. York on October 31.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, (U. P. A.): David Watumull, of Watumull International, Incorporated, of New York, Los Angeles and Bombay, will depart Sunday for a four-month tour of India to promote the export of United States heavy machinery, basic materials and chemicals.

SARDAR ON THE SPECIALLY ERECTED ROSTRUM

Bombay Greets Iron Man Of India

PRESENTATION OF UNIQUE EMBLEM AT OVERFLOW MEETING

Sardar Patel Warns Pakistan: Reveals Why He Consented To Partition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Free India will not tolerate any outside interference in the domestic affairs of our country and will resist any attempt on the part of foreign powers to meddle in our internal affairs", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Acting Prime Minister, speaking from a twenty-feet-high rostrum, at a mass meeting of over two hundred thousand people at Chaupatty sands today.

Sardar Patel was addressing one of the largest gatherings in Bombay in recent times that had assembled at Chaupatty sands to felicitate him on the eve of his seventy-fourth birthday. The meeting was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Sardar Patel referred to Prime Minister Nehru's talks with Dominion Premiers at the recent Commonwealth Conference and said that the question of India remaining in the Commonwealth could be only decided after Pandit Nehru's return to India and after the Cabinet had heard the full report from the Prime Minister.

"But, one thing is certain," Sardar Patel continued, that this question will be decided solely in the interest of India. If, however, Tories or Liberals in Britain continue to indulge in loose talk about our domestic affairs and thus create bitter feelings in our minds, our relation with Britain is bound to be strained."

The high-lights of Sardar's 75-minute speech included a rapid survey of Indian political situation since India became free last year, a review of work done by the States Ministry for the consolidation of over 650 Indian states, reference to Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh, the deteriorating economic situation in the country and finally an impassioned appeal to the people of India to give their whole-hearted support to their own Government headed by their great leader in the task of reconstruction of the country on a solid foundation.

A huge rostrum bedecked with Tricolour flags and festoons was erected right in front of the statue of Lokmanya Tilak at Chaupatty. Seated on the rostrum under blazing flashlights, was India's Acting Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was speaking in a low but distinct voice. Sardar's daughter Miss Maniben Patel and his private Secretary, Mr. N. Shankar, were seated beside him. Mr. S. K. Patil was seated just behind the Sardar.

Down below, a big dais accommodated Ministers of Bombay, leading Congressmen and prominent citizens of Bombay. Among those who were present on the occasion were Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. L. M. Patil and other Ministers, Mr. Purshottam Thakkar and Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Mr. Nathalal Parekh, Mr. P. K. Savant, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to State Ministry, Mr. Nilkant Buch, Regional Commissioner to

(Continued on Page 17)

A section of the mammoth crowd that assembled to hear Sardar at Chaupatty.

JUNAGADH TO BE DISTRICT OF SAURASHTRA

Tentative Decision At Bombay Conference

SARDAR DISCUSSES HYDERABAD AND KOLHAPUR WITH OFFICIALS

State Consemblies To Meet And Ratify Plans

(BY OUR STAFF REPORTER)

The steps to be taken against the members of the Laik Ali Ministry in respect of their activities and maladministration, the arrangements for the setting up of the Constituent Assembly and questions incidental to the withdrawal of Hyderabad's representatives from abroad were discussed at the Hirh level conference between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, officials of the States Department of the Government of India and the Civil and Military officials of Hyderabad, during the last two days in Bombay.

TENTATIVE DECISIONS

Tentative decisions were taken, their final implementation being subject to the approval of the Government of India.

With the arrival of Swami Ramananda Tirtha in Bombay today and the projected meeting of Sardar Patel with the Swami as well as with the Prince of Berar, it is expected that matters of long-range political policy will be discussed on Sunday.

FUTURE OF GUNAGADH

Conferences which Sardar Patel held with Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Home Minister, Jungadh, Mr. U. N. Debhar, Prime Minister of Saurashtra and other officials connected with the Junagadh administration resulted in an important decision concerning the future of Jungadh, according to this decision, Jungadh and Saurashtra will have a single, unified administration in te ntar future. Junagadh, in effect, will be a district of Sourashtra, under the jurisdiction of a collector of Saurashtra.

This decision also is tentative and must be approved ov the Constituent Assembly of Saurashtra which meets in December. It is learnt that of the total strength of 45 members of the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly, Junagadh will have a representation of seven. This will be in addition to three seat s alloted to Mongrol, Babariawad, Manavdar and other principalities of Junagadh. The election will be on the basis of adult franchise.

DISCUSSIONS ON KOLHAPUR

The financial chaos prevailing in the state of Kolhapur was the subject of the third series of conferences which Sardar Patel had with Captain V. Nanjappa, Administrator and officials of the States Ministry. It is understood, that Kolhapur can no longer carry on its administration without financial assistance from the Government of India. It was decided to depute an Accounts Officer to examine the question more closely before any final decision is taken.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE

A press note issued at the close of the three conferences gives the following further details regarding what happened in the conferences.

In regard to Hyderabad the meetings took note of the progress which had been made by the Military Administration in the restoration of law and order. The districts of Hyderabad, with the exception of a few isolated areas, are almost back to normal and the number of Indian Union troops for law and order duties is being gradually reduced. The Razakar menace is under control.

COMMUNISTS IN HYDERABAD

In regard to the activities of Communists the local authorities are active and vigilant. There is widespread appreciation of the energy, vigour and impartiality with which the Military Administration has been tackling the problem of restoration of law and order and the progress of restoration of normal conditions has been facilitated by the psychological factor that the local population will thereby be enabled to reap to the full the benefit of a good crop and increasing import of consumer goods.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

Substantial progress has also been made in dealing with the refugee problem and it is hoped shortly to arrange for the gradual return of refugees to their respective homes whether inside or outside Hyderabad. Anti-cholera and anti-plague measures are in full swing and the stock of preventive and curative medicines is adequate. The supply position of essential commodities has definitely improved and consumer goods are freely coming into the State. Control over consumer goods has, therefore, been withdrawn. The position in regard to foodgrains is eminently satisfactory.

NORMAL TRAIN SERVICE

The normal passenger train service has been re-introduced on all sections of the Nizam's railway except on Bezwada-Secunderabad section. On this section, six trains, instead of the scheduled eight, are operating in both directions owing to restrictions on night running. The normal running of goods trains, both during day and night, has been resumed and it is expected that the Grand Trunk Express would be able to do the night journey between Kazipeth and Bezwada from the 1st November. Consequent on the restrictions on the supply of diesel oil the bus services had been reduced to a minimum of 100 buses daily in June 1948. The services have now been gradually augmented to 134 buses per day and the earnings for the month of October 1948 are expected to be no less than Rs. 5½ lakhs as compared to Rs. 1½ lakhs previously.

AUGMENTING BUS SERVICES

It is proposed further to augment these services so as to cater for at least 50 per cent of the normal traffic and the normal position is expected to be reached by December 1948. The normal running of air services has also been restored and the telegraphic, telephonic and postal communications are working as before.

Investigations are also proceeding in regard to the atrocities committed by Razakars and in regard to the financial transactions of the late Laik Ali Ministry both inside and outside Hyderabad.

INDIAN CURRENCY

The ban on the use of Indian currency in Hyderabad has been withdrawn, the Foreign Exchange Regulations under which restrictions were placed on the movement of funds from Hyderabad have been repealed and the ban on the export of gold, silver and jewellery and other precious metals has been removed. Action is also being taken to ensure the effective working between Hyderabad and the Government of India, of the Insurance Companies on the lines of agreements with other States.

Measures are also being taken to provide necessary relief to the evacuees who are returning to their homes in Hyderabad, such as, grant of loans takavi, etc.

The normal functioning of all districts treasuries and branches of Hyderabad State Bank has been practically restored. The annual grants given to outside institutions are under examination as also pensions granted to outsiders.

REDUCTION IN ARMY

The process of gradual reduction of the Hyderabad Army to a force of 8000 regulars and 1600 irregulars is continuing smoothly. It is estimated that thereby a saving of Rs. 3 crores would be effected in the Budget.

Certain officials of the Hyderabad Government who were involved in subversive activities have been placed under suspension and the administration of the districts is gradually returning to normal.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Already a large number of political prisoners, other than communists have been released. In regard to the others the delay is due to the fact that their records are not immediately available in the Central Jails in which they are accommodated. But it is hoped to complete their release shortly.

The Secretariat machinery has been reorganised both with a view to effecting economy and introducing greater efficiency and despatch.

Many newspapers and agencies, both local and outside, were in receipt of subsidies from the Nizam's Government. The list contains some surprising names. Preference was also shown to certain selected newspapers in the allotment of quotas of newsprint and advertisements. Orders were also issued prohibiting the entry of certain Union newspapers. All these arrangements are being examined and appropriate steps are being taken to stop the subsidies, to rationalise the allotment of quotas and advertisements, and to remove the ban on the entry of these newspapers.

QUESTIONS OF POLICY

In the light of the progress made, as disclosed by the above summary of the achievements of the Military Administration, certain question of policy and long term objectives were considered by the representatives of the States Ministry and the Military Governor and Chief Civil Administrator of Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR

The financial condition of Kolapur has been a source of increasing concern to the Government of India. A sudden deterioration in the financial condition has been occasioned by certain financial transactions of doubtful propriety and regularity during the one year prior to the Administrator's taking over charge and a position has now been reached when outside financial assistance cannot be dispensed with. This matter was discussed with the Administrator and it was agreed that the States Ministry should depute an Accounts officer to look into finances of the State and make suitable recommendations.

The discussions with the Ministers of Saurashtra and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and the Administrator of Junagadh were confined largely to the position of Junagadh in the constitutional set-up of Saurashtra. The series of meetings terminated with a personal discussion between Sardar Patel and the Ministers of the Saurashtra Government and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and between Sardar Patel and the Military Governor of Hyderabad.

COMMUNIST MENACE IN HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 13)

Secunderabad, as a result of a surprise raid by the police.

The Company which employs a large number of Muslim refugees is stated to be one of the industrial projects whcih receiced patronage of the former Government of the State.

RAZAKAR AGENT ARRESTED

Mohammed Khan, described to be agent responsible for collecting money for the Razakar Organisation, was arrested from Mudfort yesterday evening.

It is stated that he used go about collecting money from shopkeepers and businessmen at the point of sword.

Indian officers on deputation to Hyderabad State will be getting a deputation allowance of 25 per cent if they are gazetted, and 40 percent if they are non-gazetted, of their pay, according to a decision taken by the Government it is understood.

REVENUE RECORDS DESTROYED

The scorch earth policy of the Hyderabad State officials during the police action time led to destruction of Government revenue records in several districts.

This was revealed to the United Press of India by a high district official.

Collectors and D. S. P.'s from the Indian Union, who are here on deputation, it is stated, find their task rendered most difficult by this vandalism.

OUT TO GO AHEAD WITH ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

Provincial Finance Ministers' Decision: Uniform Sales Tax Favoured

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (A.P.I.) & U.P.I.): The Conference of Provincial Finance Ministers convened by the Central Government's Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, opened here this morning.

The Conference which will meet tomorrow also will discuss ways and means of co-ordinating the financial policies of the provinces and the centre and decide priorities for various development schemes.

The Provincial Finance Ministers will meet the Priorities Committee of the Cabinet on Sunday morning. The committee consists of the finance, labour, industry and supply, transport and food and Agriculture Ministers of the Government of India.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

The U.P.I. adds: The conference after a long discussion today decided in favour of implementation of the programme of abolition of zamindari, it is learnt.

The manner as to how the zamindars are to be paid compensation is, however, under consideration.

Representatives of U. P., Bihar and Madras, it is gathered, expressed themselves in favour of proceeding with tenancy reforms in their provinces, in a manner that would not strain the financial resources of the provinces or add to the inflationary tendency in the country. A suggestion was made that compensation to zamindars might be given in non-transferable bonds.

The conference is also understood to have reached a decision on the issue of sales tax. The divergencies in the matter of the levy of the sales tax are so sharp between the provinces that suggestions were put forward that either a uniform rate of sales tax be introduced in all the provinces or the tax be levied by the Centre and the proceeds distributed to the provinces. The concensus of opinion in the conference is believed to have favoured introduction of a uniform sales tax.

INCOME-TAX DISTRIBUTION

The questions of distribution of income-tax among the provinces and introduction of a uniform policy in the matter of provincial excise duty were also discussed today by the Finance Ministers, but no decision is reported to have been reached. It is understood that the issue of distribution of income-tax provoked more discussion than any other subjects. Representatives of West Bengal, Assam and East Punjab are reported to have put forward their special claims on account of the extraordinary problems that have been created by partition.

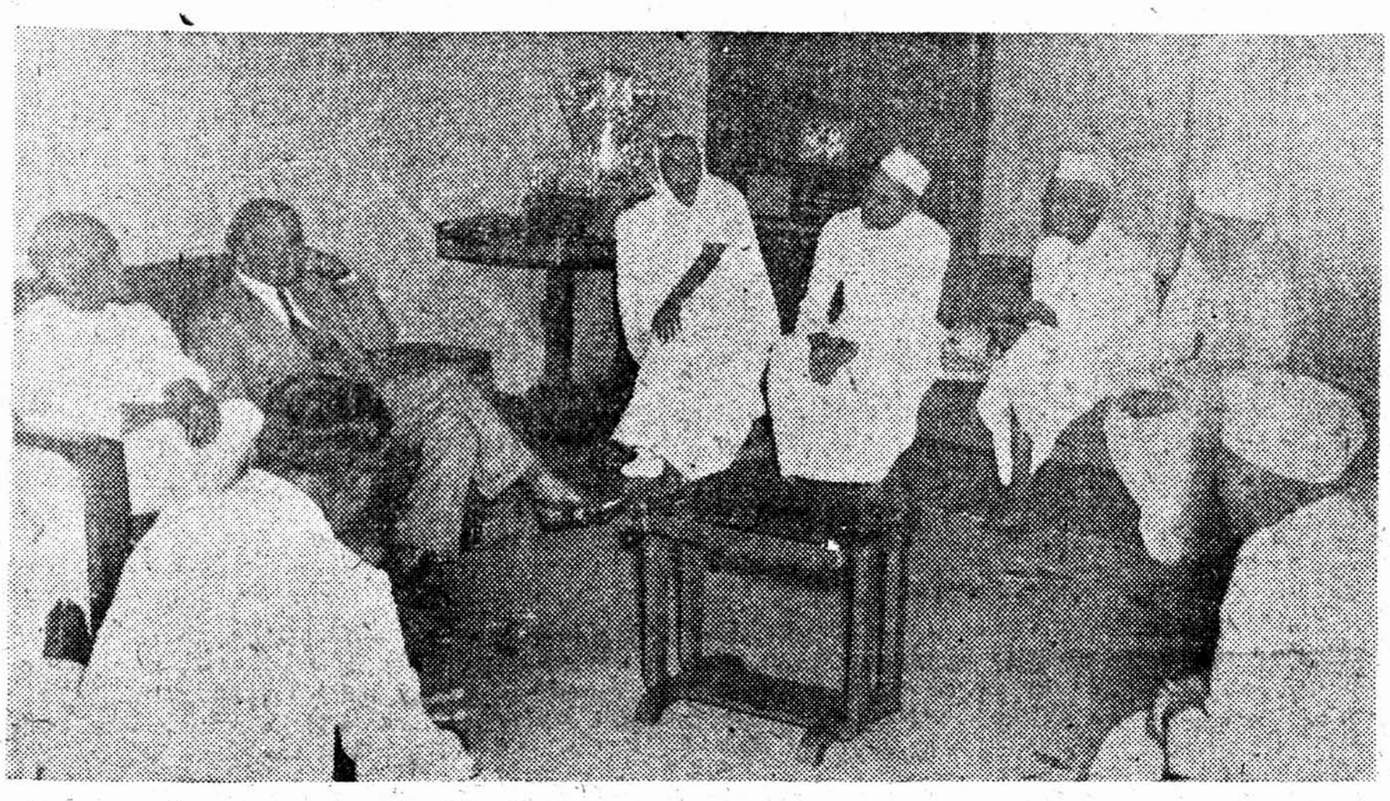
The conference at its tomorrow's session, it is understood, will consider the following items: 1. Formulation of a coordinated policy to be followed by both the Centre and the provinces as regards the financing of the post-war development plans for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50: 2. Anti-inflationary measures; 3. Distribution of jute duty; 4. Provincial cooperation in development of small savings movements and 5. borrowing programmes of the Centre and Cooperation of the provinces.

UNIFORMED SALES TAX

Discussing the question of introduction of a uniform sales tax in all provinces the conference set up a committee of officials to draw up a list of the commodities in respect of which it was desirable to secure uniformity in the levy of sales tax. The committee will submit its report for the consideration of the conference tomorrow.

As regards the distribution of the provincial share of income tax for 1949-50 some of the provinces were not in favour of distributing the allocation made by the Government of India after partition until the matter had been settled by the new constitution while others wished to have a review of the allocation immediately.

SARDAR TACKLES JUNAGADH ISSUE



Picture shows Sardar Patel, Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry, Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Premier of Saurashtra, Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt and Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Ministers, Saurashtra Government, and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Senior Member, Junagadh Executive Council. Mr. N. M. Buch Joint Secretary, States Ministry and Regional Commissioner for Saurashtra and Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarwar, President of the Junagadh Executive Council also participated in the discu ssion.

Bombay Greets Iron Man Of India

(continued from Page 15)

Saurashtra, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Prime Minister of Baroda, Swami Ramananda Tirth, President of Hyderabad State Congress, Capt. Nanjappa, Administrator of Kolhapur, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Prime Minister of Saurashtra, the Mayor of Bombay Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, and Mr. Dahanukar the Sherif of Bombay.

Presenting the six-feet mace of stainless steel with the gold Pillar of Ashok mounted on the top known as "Rajadanda" to Sardar Patel on behalf of three million citizens of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil eulogised services rendered by the Sardar to the people and said that even though he was the "Iron Man" behind India's administration, he had a tender heart. Bombay was proud of Sardar Patel as it was his home-town. Bombay was grateful to the Sardar for the able manner in which he had tackled grave problems in the wake of freedom and carried on the task through critical times in spite of his ill-health and age.

On the occasion of his seventy-fourth birthday, said Mr. Patil, the citizens of Bombay had decided to give expression to their gratitude for his work and his achievements. They were presenting to him on that auspicious occasion a "Rajadanda" symbolising his iron determination to carry on his mission for greater glory of his motherland. This emblem was there as the fitting embodiment of the iron will of India to remain always free under the guidance of their leader, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"SARDAR HALL" COLLECTIONS"

Mr. Patil also recalled how Bombay citizens had celebrated the Sardar's seventieth birthday in a befitting manner and had resolved to collect a sum of Rs. ten lakhs for building a "Sardar Hall" in this city. At this evening's meeting, Mr. Patil announced that the whole amount of Rs. ten lakhs was collected within one year and it would be handed over to the Bombay Municipality for erecting "Sardar Hall" in the city.

Wishing a long life of hundred years to Sardar Patel and felicitating him on behalf of all citizens of Bombay, Mr. Patil said that he was the fitting leader to accomplish the task of consolidating the hard-won freedom of this country.

Sardar Patel was garlanded by Mr. Patil on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. M. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor of Bombay.

SARDAR'S CALL TO BOMBAY

Expressing his gratitude to the people of Bombay for the affection shown to him, Sardar Patel reminded them of the grave period through which the whole country was passing and said that Bombay, which was the nerve-centre of commerce and industry could give a lead to the rest of the country. Bombay could make a beginning with breaking the vicious circle of inflation —prices chasing wages —and help stabilise economic conditions in India.

Sardar Patel recalled how he had agreed to the partition of the country in spite of his opposition earlier when he was convinced from after entering Government that unless they had agreed to the division, there was no way out of the tangle.

He accepted the vivisection of the country when he realized that not to agree on that issue meant only the perpetuation of foreign domination in our country and perhaps even more bloodshed in our midst. So with an anguished heart, he had at last agreed to the break-up of a part of the country that had remained as a part and Parcel of United Nations for centuries.

But, today, said Sardar Patel he felt no remorse for agreeing to the partition of the country a year ago. He was watching however, how the leaders of Pakistan were trying to foment trouble for the Indian Union, because they had accepted a "moth-eaten" Pakistan. He new that foreign powers were also interested in this game of Power politics.

WARNING TO PAKISTAN

But, declared Sardar Patel, whatever might be Pakistan's motives in this game. India would not tolerate it and continue to watch it silently. India would take appropriate measures to resist Pakistan's interference in our domestic affairs. India was partitioned once, but he would not like to see further disintegration of the country into tiny fragments.

Besides, he reminded the rulers of Pakistan that if they persisted in pursuing a hostile policy towards India four crores of Muslims in this country would suffer, although the Indian Union Government took particular care to protect and safeguard fully the interests of all minorities in India.

STORY OF THREE STATES

Continuing, the Acting Prime Minister dwelt at length on the work done by the States Ministry of the Government of India for the integration and consolidation of 650 States scattered all over the country. When India became free in August, 1947, only a few States had acceded to the Union. The rulers of these few States realized that they had to move with the times and they could not continue their despotic and feudal rule when the rest of the country was marching ahead towards democracy and freedom. But, those Maharajas, who had even dreamt of becoming "Their Majesties" within their small territories with sovereign rule, were soon disillusioned. They too fell in line with their brethren and acceded to the Indian Union.

However, said Sardar Patel, there were three States that did not accede to the Indian Union and were aspiring to remain independent. Pakistan leaders, who were eagerly waiting for an opportunity to creating trouble for India, started their campaign against Kashmir with the help of tribal raiders. Casting their greedy eyes on Junagadh, Pakistan tried to force it to accede to it in spite of opposition of the people of that State. While the war in Kasmir was still going on, the Hyderabad issue suddenly cropped up and kept the Government of India engaged till it was settled by military action.

PAKISTAN'S HAND

Sardar Patel asserted that Pakistan had definitely a hand in Hyderabad question and in various ways tried to see that Hyderabad problem was not amicably settled. Recent disclosure about the way that Hyderabad finances were handled by the former Ministry of the Nizam's Government had revealed startling facts of the relation between that Ministry and Pakistan. The former Prime Minister of the Nizam's Government was almost an agent of Pakistan and Pakistan's complicity in Hyderabad trouble had now been conclusively proved.

Regarding the future political set-up of Hyderabad, Sardar Patel declared that it entirely vested in the hands of the people of Hyderabad State. It was only the people of Hyderabad State who could decide the question of deposing the Nizam. It was only they who would decide the future political set-up of their state. That was the declared policy of the Government of India and they would not change it.

WHY DECONTROL FAILED

Sardar Patel rounded up his speech by a reference to the acute economic situation in the country. He said that the soaring prices had to be brought down to stabilise economic conditions in the country.

The Government introduced decontrol policy for the benefit of the people, but it proved a failure, because the mercantile class exploited it for their selfish ends.

The Government had now to impose once again control over food, cloth and other essential commodities and he appealed to all classes of people to co-operate fully with the Government in fighting this problem of inflation. It was no time for opposition but of co-operation for the greater good of the country.

"Let not posterity judge us by our foolish actions. Let them not hold us responsible for loosing the precious freedom which was earned for us by our revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Let us be worthy of his sacrifices," he added.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Sardar Patel also appealed to the people for the postponement of all controversial issues likee Linguistic Provinces and said that all these questions could be amicably settled in a friendly atmosphere, when the structure of the nation was built on a solid foundation.

Out of the evil cometh good, said Sarder Patel. Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom had brought about communal unity in this country and all communities had learnt now that their welfare lay only in living together in goodwill and harmony. But the Sardar warned that if the people did not work hard for the greater good of the country, disregarding their petty selfishnesses, the country was heading for downfall.

U. N. Emergency Aid To Refugees

GENEVA, Oct. 30, (Reuter): The United Nations World Health Organisation decided here today to send emergency aid to Arab and Jewish refugees in Palestine.

The sixteen members of the organisation's executive board unanimously agreed that in view of the rising death rate among the hundreds of thousands of refugees and the danger of serious epidemic the Palestine refugee problem called for immediate action by the organisation as soon as a request was received from the United Nations.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Previous Closing	31.09
Today's Opening	31.04
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	31.02
Difference	—7

The New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Tuesday, 2nd November.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR MANDI, Oct 30.

The quotations were as under in the local market:—

Wheat 27/8 24; Gram 14/4; Barley 15; Bejhar 13/4; Juwar 13/8; Arhar 13/8; Matar 13; Urd 18; Moong 19; Masur 15/4; Gur New 19/8; New 17/8 to 16; Old 14 to 11; Shakkar 13; Gur Fagan 10/0/6, Bearish.

Crystal 37/8; Khandsari 24 to 28; Sarson 25/8; Taraseed 21 to 19; Oil 67; Oilcake 9/4; Groundnut 16/8; Cottonseed 14-8; Oats 10/8; Bardana Ready 124; Mangsir 112/8; January 123/8.

Silver Forward 163/4; Opened 163/10; Gold Forward Opened 109/12. Unsteady.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Oct 30.

Cotton Ready S'nd NT 83; Punjab 289; F 91; Four F 70; New Crop NT Roller November Delivery 81 to 82; and Sawgin 86 to 87. Market steadier on account of good demand from exporters.

Yesterday's business totalled about 5600 bales.

Arrivals from upcountry 354 bales and exports nil.

Cottonseed NT Ready New Crop 8/12, Desi 10; Rapeseed 208/210. Market steady with moderate demand.

Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 20700 mds and exports totalled about 46970 bags out of which 17490 bags were for Hull and the rest for Cutch and Kathiawar.

Gold Tejabi 103; Sovereigns 71, Silver Coins 118. Market easy owing to slow demand.

Stock Exchange quotations unchanged.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 30

Cotryarn Beypore 145/155; Quilandy 155/165; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbbled 95; Cocoanuts 130/135; Cocoanut Oil 550; Copra Office 380; Dilpasand 395; Madrasnottam 410; Pepper Wyanad 650; Country 160; Dry Ginger Chrna 475; Ernad 460; Coffee Robusta 140; Timber Pali 75/85; Vellapine 70/80; Benteak 50/60; Teak 70/150; Mango 3/8/4/8; Teak 10/20; Rosewood 12/25.

London Money Market

LONDON, Oct. 30, (Reuter): Fairly comfortable conditions existed in London's Money Market during the past week. Supplies of credits were substantial in early stages and borrowers were able to satisfy needs with ease. Towards the latter part of the week there was some tightening and market houses had to search for funds. These were eventually forthcoming to enable books to be balanced without official intervention.

Trading in discounts was often large with a fair turnover reported in December-January dates.

Bank of England return showed that demand for currency continues to contract although there was only a small fall in active note circulation. Expansion in credit was shown by bankers balances which were £6,000,000 higher at £307,500,000.

Applications for £170,000,000 treasury bills totalled £291,115,000 of which £170,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of 10 Shillings 1.46 pence per cent. Next week £170,000,000 Treasury Bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts will be nil.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPI): The pepper market in London today experienced an idle tendency with prices turning easier.

Black pepper was quoted at 4/-2 (Four shillings and two farthings) and white at 3/10-1/2.

The previous quotations were 4/1 for black and 3/11 for white.

LONDON SILVER ONE-HALF PENNY LOWER

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPA): A drop of one-half penny from 47 pence per ounce to 46-1/2 pence per ounce for both spot and forward was the main feature in the London silver market today.

The market was idle.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, (U. P. A.): At least one person was killed and nine others were injured today when a flash fire raced through a large four-story apartment building on Chicago's South Side. Firemen were making a detailed check of the building's 50 apartments in a search for other dead. They found the body of an unidentified man on the third floor, who had died of burns and suffocation.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Match for Hindoo, Gujarathi speaking girl, 18, Write: Post Box 4014, Bombay—7. (9755A)

Matches for a youngman income Rs. 5000/- p.m. and for a pretty Graduate lady 22 years. Enquire "Amar Sandesh" C/o G.P.O. Bombay. (9758)

BUSINESS OFFERS

The Senior Partner of Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, P.O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta, will be in the United States of America from the 5th October 1948, in connection with purchasing Capital Goods, chemicals etc. Bonafide Parties may contact him through Company's Head Office or direct to Eley C/o Bowco San Francisco. (1679)

SITUATIONS VACANT ...

Applications are invited from persons, preferably in Pharmaceutical line, to take charge of sales, Propaganda and Stock of our Bombay Office. Salary upto Rs. 400|- p.m. with Bombay Centre Allowance Rs. 50|- p.m. Travelling 2nd Class and usual haltage. Cash Security minimum Rs. 10,000|- either in G. P. Notes or Bank Guarantee required. Final selection will be made after interview in Calcutta. The Lister Antiseptics and Dressings Co. (1928) Ltd., Cossipore, Calcutta 2. (2040)

SOCIAL

"Social Circle"— Both sex members. Particulars 0-5-0 stamps—Post Bcx 4014 Bombay—7. (9755)

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

3 medals 3 prizes London Auditing Banking Examinations. Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Institute near Kennedy Bridge Govalia Tank Bombay 7. Daily admissions upto 11th November. Fees: London Chamber Higher Grade Rs. 15 monthly for 6 months and London Secretarial Diploma F.C.C.S. and Accountancy Auditing Diploma F.B.A.A. Combined for 2 years. Rs. 8 monthly morning 8-15 to 9 or night 7-30 to 8-15 as convenient to students. Unsuccessful students free next year. Apply Principal Banaji mornings 8-15 to 12 second floor. (9765)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—One complete refinery in U.P. for gur or raw sugar ideal plant for refining sugar. Daily capacity 60 to 80 tons sugar. Specification on application. Apply Box No. 2063A. "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale— One complete 400-Ton double sulphitation sugar factory in U. P. with modern and krupp milling plant. Specification on application. Apply Box No. 2063 "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale: Pearl Necklaces:— artificial Pearls with Gold covered wire twisted in a gift case **Rs. 10/-** Apply: Free India Trading Co., Chilakalapudi P. O., S. India (9770)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on 31st October 1948, Apollo Pier Road from Museum junction to its junction with Strand Road will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4.0 p.m. and 7-30 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police

Dated 30-10-48

(2064)

ACTOR STUDIES AUDIENCES

They Are Best Barometers Of Public Reaction, He Says

(By JAMES ARTHUR)

Most people go to the cenema to watch the screen. Keenan Wynn goes to watch the people.

That is, he goes to study the audiences of his own pictures. In fact, he tries to see every picture in which he appears at least four or five times.

According to him, it's the only way he can learn whether he has done his job well.

"The director might be satisfied rities to use any other text book they desire from the list of sanction books. with his performance," he says, "and the other performances might praise him. But until he has studied the reaction of a real audience while the film is being screened, an actor can't be sure that he has been successful in what he is trying to portary."

While he was working in the Technicolor production. "The Three Musketeers" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, for instance Wynn says he did his best to be funny in front of the camera. He plays the role of Planchet, comic servant to D'Artagnan.

"During the making of the picture" he points out, "members of the crew often laughed at our antics, but, even so, I had to wait until the first preview before I felt confident we were really funny."

It is Wynn's contention that audiences open actors' eyes to a lot of things they haven't been able to see for themselves.

"They can tell them a great many things without putting it into words."

And it's the audiences at the small neighbourhood cinemas which serve as the best barometers of public reaction, he contends.

"Sometimes there is the sheep-audience, which follows the reaction of someone in it after having shown no independence responsiveness. It doesn't mean anything to the actor. Nor does the lofty, superior audience, which likes to seem bored. The week-day audience is a good criterion, for it is made up of people who really want to see the picture they're looking at and are ready to enjoy it.

"But that Saturday night audience! It's there because that's the thing to do at that time, like the man who takes a bath on Saturday night. The Saturday afternoon audience is unpredictable. A child can ruin a whole scene one of charm, by making a kissing sound, for instance, and dragging the rest of the audience with him in disastrous laughter. It is interesting to see the same picture in two theatres where its reception is completely different and hopelessly perplexing to the actor. But granting he has talent, an actor gets more good than bad breaks."

CHANGE-OVER TO THE NEW ORDER

"Lal Dupatta" Presents New Theme

In the history of the world, the last decade will remain as one of the most momentous, significant and eventful for humanity. In India, there took place many events which smashed the old outlook on life and things and forced the people to adjust themselves to the new order uncermoniously. The 1942 movement, World War the II achievement of Independence, partition of the land, riots, floods and other unheavals calamities and lucky strokes all of these rooted out in elements set up of things and planted new things instead. At leas otne enterprising film-producer Mr. K. B. Lall, who gave the country such a superb production as "Samrat Ashok" and entertaining pictures like 'Lal Haveli' in the past, appeared to have caught the spirit of the changing order, and attempted to bring before the public in his latest offering "LAL DUPATTA" In this picture he presents two typical characters, one representing the new order, and the other representing the old order, which refuse to change in certain matters, and takes advantage of the clash between the two, to entertain audience for a couple of hours In this film, which is made under a new banner Akash Chitra, K. B. Lall presents Madhu Bala, Ranjit Kumari Sapru, Rajen Haksar, Ullhas and others with music by Jnan Dutt, end a story that grips the attention of the spectators to the very end. The film will be released as next change at the Royal Opera House and filmgoers will do well to watch for the opening date.

Chaudhary At Film Studio

BOMBAY, Oct. 30, (API): Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhary, Military Governor of Hyderabad, visited the Hindustan Information Films Studio at Sion this morning. Maj.-Gen. Chaudhary witnessed the screening of the films entitled "Police Action in Hyderabad." and "A.I.C.C. Session in Bombay."

Anglo-Egyptian Talks To Be Resumed

CAIRO, Oct. 30, (Reuter): Egyptian political circles attached great importance to the arrival in Cairo today of Abdel Fattah Amir Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador in London, who is expected to inform the Egyptian Government of the result of his recent talks with British Foreign Office concerning the Sudan.

Some sections of the Egyptian press believed that the visit would lead to a resumption of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO FINANCE FILM INDUSTRY

£5 Million To Be Advanced In Loans

Britain's smaller independent film producers who have made many fine pictures in the past are to be helped by the United Kingdom Government to overcome the financial difficulties which have cramped their activities since World War II. In order to do this the Government has announced that it will set up a Film Finance Corporation which will have at its disposal a sum fixed provisionally at £ 5 million (Rs. 66,250,000); it will have power to lend that money, on reasonably commercial terms, for film production, as was announced in the House of Commons by the Minister concerned, Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade some time ago.

When he announced his plan in the House of Commons Mr. Wilson explained that the film industry was "very much in the public interests"; he emphasised that its future had been assured by various Government measures. He mentioned the new 45 per cent. quota which enables Britain's film industry to produce "for a safe and assured home market."

Although a Bill must—as it undoubtedly will—be approved by Parliament before the new Film Finance Corporation can be set in motion, present plans for expansion are not being held up. The Board of Trade, with the agreement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has arranged, as an interim measure, for a company to be constituted and for finance to be raised by Treasury guarantee of £ 2,500,000 which will of course, be part of the £ 5 million. The necessary peparations are put in hand by an ogranising committee; this group will later become the directors of the Film Finance Corporation. The chairman is Mr. James H. Lawrie, at present general manager of Britain's Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

No Governmental Interference

A point of some importance for film-goers overseas is the assured fact that there is no question whatever of the Film Finance Corporation much less the Government, attempting to interfere in, the choice of subjects for films. The financial provision will be related purely to their entertainment value.

The United Kingdom Government's committee of inquiry into the possibility of State-owned studios as a means of increasing output in Britain has started investigations. Members of the committee have visited several studios and held a number of meetings. On its report to the Board of Trade largely depends whether the Government will or will not go into the studio business. Whatever the final decision, this investigation tends to show that all possibilities of strengthening independent production are carefully examined in London.

In the opinion of Anthony Havelock-Allan, a distinguished producer who has recently turned to independent picture making, and whose reputation has been enhanced by his appointment as one of the three producer members (with Sir Alexander Korda and Mr. J. Arthur Rank) of the Cinematograph Films Council set up under the Film Act, as also as one of the five producer members of the National Film Production Council set up and presided over by President of the Board of Trade the Film Finance Corporation combined with the new 45 per cent. quota of screentime for United Kingdom films would be a great incentive. "The incentive will work." he says "There is a better future for independent producers in this country than there has ever been."

JAYSHAKTI PICTURES

"Gopal Bhaiya"

Based on a story by Sister Nivedita, the well-known disciple of Swami Vivekanand, Jayshakti Pictures' 'GOPAL BHAIYA' tells us the story of two individuals one a staunch puritan, who taking himself as great as the pandit or Kashi, soared high and hence avoided the contect of common man; whereas the other, gentle and noble believed in equality of mankind and hence got mixed up with the masses. The difference in their outlook towards devotion results in a flare up which provides drama, emotion and excitement.

Songs by Ramesh Gupta-the well-known lyricist of "Ram-Rajya"—contribute a lot to the appeal of the picture. These songs are sung by Amirbai Karnataki, the play-back singer of many a musical hit Shashi Kapoor and Anant Marathe head the cast. Directed by Shanti Kumar, the picture is scheduled to be released at a leading picture-house in Bombay very shortly.

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STEEL BILL IN BRITAIN

New Corporation To Be Set Up: Stiff Tory Opposition

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter)—About 300,000 iron and steel workers will become state servants under the Government's highly controversial Bill for nationalisation of the industry which was published today.

They comprise 3|5ths of the working strength of the entire industry, which employs 495,000 people.

About 400 million sterling of invested capital in Britain's third largest industry will be brought within the scope of State control.

As the terms of the Bill became known in the lobbies of parliament this afternoon, the Conservative opposition led by Mr. Winston Churchill prepared to fight it tooth and nail, and the Labour Government faced what is likely to be its biggest battle since taking power in 1945.

Political observers had no doubt the Bill would be passed by the huge Labour majority in the House of Commons; but the process will be completed only shortly before the dissolution of parliament in 1950. It will thus become a major general election issue, with the Conservatives bent on putting it into reverse, if they are returned to power.

Side issue in the battle is the controversy over the Government's plan to curtail the delaying powers of the House of Lords—which will oppose the steel bill—from two years to one. Conservatives allege this is being done merely to enable the Bill to be passed in the lifetime of this Parliament, the government denies it.

NEW CORPORATION

The 120-page bill proposes to set up a public authority called "the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain" which will become sole shareholder of all major firms in the industry and will have licensing powers over the smaller. This authority will have a chairman and from four to ten other members, all of whom will receive salaries. Members of Parliament are barred.

There is one big difference in the steel plan from the nationalisation formula applied already to other industries—coal, transport, electricity, civil aviation.

The bill decrees that the firms taking over by the State are to remain as separate units, retaining their names and traditions.

The old managements will continue to be responsible.

The only interference they will have from the Corporation is that they will be asked to carry out such overall planning and rationalisation as is considered desirable in the national interest.

The Corporation can appoint new directors to strengthen a particular Board. And it can ask for the resignation of any directors 'who do not appear to be pulling their weight."

The corporation itself will not run any works. though under the Bill will have the power to do so if it wishes.

This proviso is included in case difficulties arise in some works make it advisable for the Corporation to take charge temporarily,

In Geneval, however, it will devote itself to overall planning.

SETH RAMKRISHNA DALMIA, INDIAN INDUSTRIALIST, BANKER, AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, IS SHOWN WITH HIS WIFE ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT LA GUARDIA AIRFIELD, NEW YORK CITY.

Truman Pledges Support To Civil Rights Programme

Makes Last Bid For Presidential Support

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, (Reuter): President Truman last night entered the home stretch in his "non-stop" speech making campaign to persuade some 55,000,000 voters to return him to the White House.

The seemingly tireless former Missouri Senator, who automatically assumed the presidency without an election when President Roosevelt died in 1944, was generally regarded as fighting against hopeless odds.

Almost all pre-election public opinion polls predicted victory for the Republican Presidential candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

President Truman made his last bid last night for support in New York which, as the most popular state in the union, controls the largest number of votes in the Presidential electoral college.

In New York City at the same time were two of President Truman's most formidable opponents

Mr. Dewey arrived late yesterday. Mr. Henry Wallace, the Progressive Party Presidential candidate, who has especially strong support in the city, made an extensive tour of it.

Mr. Wallace, a former Member of President Truman's Cabinet, broke away from the President's Party in 1947, and the President is making a great effort to win back many of the former Democrats who went with him.

Speaking in Harlem, New York's negro quarter, Mr. Truman pledged "unwavering" support to the Civil Rights programme which drove Southern Democrats from the regular party. He said "democracy's answer to the challenge of totalitarianism is its promise of equal rights and equal opportunity for all mankind"

It was the first time in the campaign that the President had referred extensively to his proposals for anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and anti-discrimination measures

His strong support of the civil rights programme— part of the democrat Party platform— brought on the southern revolt in the Party and the entry of governor Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, in the Presidential race as the candidate of the states rights democrats.

President Truman said at another meeting last night that a Republican victory would end the hopes of people yearning for peace in a world where the minds of Soviet leaders hold vast "misinformation and misunderstanding"

This was regarded as an indirect reply to Marshall Stalin's charge that the United States had been party to a policy of "unleashing a new war".

BIG BLAZE IN CITY STABLE

Fire Brigade Saves 100 Horses

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A hundred horses tied up to rest in a stable at Moreland Road, nieghed in terror, shied, caprioled, stamped their feet and snorted in excitement as bundles of hay stacked in a part of the stable caught fire in the early hours of this morning.

Answering their call of distress, stable attendants and firemen of the Municipal Fire Brigade which was urgently summoned, struggled through billowing smoke and the prancing steeds and managed to let loose all but one of them. This last which was tethered too near the burning hay stack could not be rescued and was charred to death.

The fire brigade fought the flames for nearly an hour in the stable which is owned by Taja Noora, a well-known city stabler. The stables contained besides a hundred horses, a number of hack victorias and large quantities of hay stacked in it. While the animals and vehicles were saved the stable itself was gutted and burnt down.

Loss is estimated at Rs. 50.000.

Tragic End Of Woman

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The body of Radhabhai Murdeshwar, 35. was found in a charred state in her room in Purshottam Building, Tribhuvan Road, Thursday night. She is believed to have committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes and burning herself.

The liftman of the building, it is stated, saw smoke coming out of her room which was closed from within. Breaking open the door, he found the woman lying dead, her body severely burnt.

The Lamington Road police are investigating

Arrested On Theft Charge

Damodar Narayan was arrested yesterday by the DeLisle Road Police on a charge of stealing a motor-cycle belonging to a Deputy-Inspector of Police.

The police stated that on the strength of a statement interpreted from what two dumb women indicated, a description of the accused has been gathered. The dumb women, it is said, saw the accused stealing the motor-cycle.

Narayan was reported to have been riding the motor-cycle along Worli Naka when he was intercepted by the police and placed under arrest

The accused was produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today, when he was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

FIRST INDIA-MADE DIESEL ROAD ROLLER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (UPI): The first India-made diesel road roller will be launched off the line from the workshop of Messrs. Jessops at Dum Dum by Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, on October 30.

Messrs. Jessops are to manufacture 475 diesel road rollers under a contract for the Government of India for which the Government have supplied the firm with necessary design, production schedule and technical supervising staff obtained from the U.K.

It is learnt that 20 diesel road rollers have been completed and 12 more are nearing completion.

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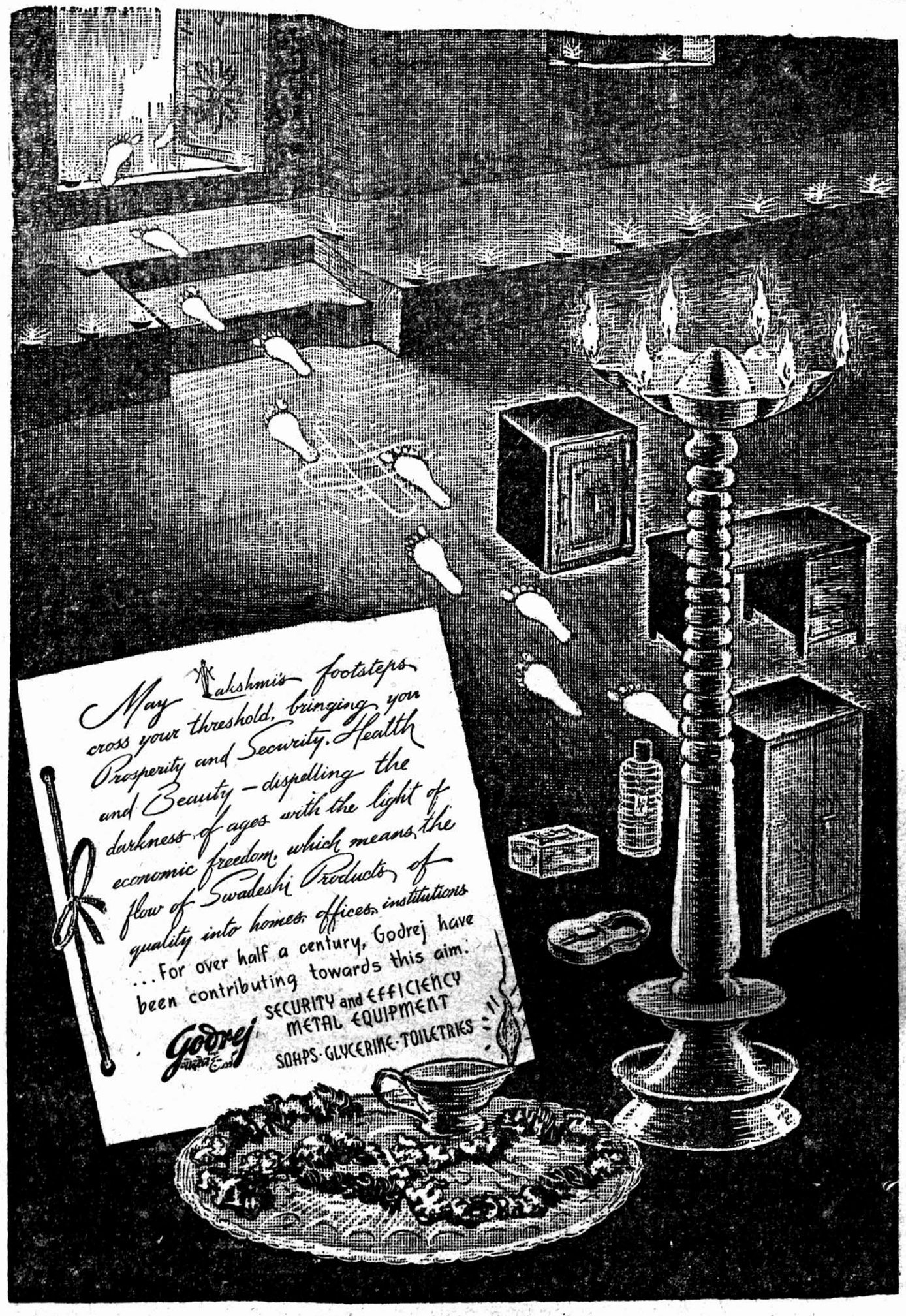
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City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

The local Cotton market was open for one hour to-day and under scattered buying, steadier conditions prevailed.

At the opening February was quoted at Rs. 596/8 and advanced at Rs. 597/8.

Under steadybuying the market improved further and February was quoted at Rs. 598/4. At this level there was scattered realizing and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	597	8	0
I.C.C. May	588	4	0
I.C.C. July	592	4	0
I.C.C. September	592	4	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

I.C.C. Feb. Highest 596-1/2 Lowest 595-1/4 Closing 596-1/4
I.C.C. May Highest 588 Lowest 587 Closing 587-3/4
I.C.C. Highest 592 Lowest 591-1/2 Closing 591-3/4
I.C.C. Sept. Highest 592 Lowest 591-1/2 Closing 591-3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY
BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Indian Cotton. February Contract is 805 cents below New York March at Exchange rate 333

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today being Saturday. In private Tata Defd. Shares were done at Rs. 1501/4 to 1502/8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

The Bullion market opened quiet to-day but under short covering and professional support, there was moderate improvement.

Forward Silver opened at Rs.. 171/14 and advanced at Rs. 172/10 on increased buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 172/14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113/1 and advanced at Rs. 113/8. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 114/2 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/4

Later on at this high level there was heavy selling pressure by some operators and Forward Silver Steady declined to Rs. 172. Gold also came down in sympathy with Silver at Rs. 113/4. There was scattered profit buying at this level. Tone of the market was easy. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	
Forward Silver	172	0
Ready Silver	171	14
Forward Gold	113	4
Ready Gold	113	10
Sovereign	75	4

FEDERAL GOLD RESERVES HIT RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct 29: The Federal Reserve Board reported today for the week ended October 27 gold reserves hit record of 23.996,000,000 dollars which showed rise of 13 000,000 dollars.

Money in circulation dropped to 28,091,000,000 dollars which was decrease of 66,000,000 dollars

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Small	100	8	0
Medium	106	0	0
Big	112	0	0
Extra Big	114	0	0
Nov.	35	0	0
Dec.	33	0	0
Jan.	31	0	0
March	30	10	0
Arrivals Bags		96	
Departures Bags		3000	

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

150 D. Oct.	3	0	3
150 D. Nov.	3	0	9
150 D. Ready	3	0	6
120 D. Ready	2	15	0

22/22 YELLOW SILK.

October	27	0	0
November	26	11	0
Ready	27	3	0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

The produce market remained entirely closed owing to Diwalli Holiday.

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Oct. 29.

London Australian wheat unoffered. Exchanges Unchanged.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Oct. 29.

Silver: Spot	46-1/2 d.
Forward	46-1/2 d.
Gold: Bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Oct 29.

U. S. price of foreign silver 74-3/4 cents

New York Cotton Prices Decline

Wall Street Market Very Steady With Average Small Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

COTTON: After a quiet hesitant opening with most traders awaiting fresh developments in connection with export textile fields, prices steadied under the leadership of nearby December influenced principally by price-fixing. Limited hedges and continued largescale loan entries were contributory factors. The commodity credit corporation reports that pledges upto October 31st were 1,315,000 bales, an increase of 32,000 over the previous week and compares with 122,465 actual bales in the same period last season. Prices drifted lower on a modest increase in hedges and New Orleans selling exceeding immediate trade demands. The expected announcement of lower mid-October parityprice after the close which was barely steady was possibly a contributing factor sales are approximately 75,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Oct. 29

December	31.09—04
December highest	31.16—03
December lowest	31.09—04
March	31.04—06
May	30.79—05
July	29.53—05
October	27.35—07
Middling spot	31.65—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW ORLEANS, Oct 29.

Dec.	31.03—06
March	31.00—07
May	30.79—04
July	29.54—04
Aug./Sept.	30.70—05

ALEXANDRIA COTTON
ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 29.

KARNAK Jan	64.96+29
March	64.25+25
ASHMOUNI Dec.	45.72—18
February	45.77—38

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Pressure was lighter and the market developed a steadier tendency but the foreign uncertaintes appeared to be dampening any material revival of buying enthusiasm despite further favourable earnings and dividends. Price change eitherway were fractional to one dollar with losses slightly in majority including selected steels, motors, minings, rubbers, rails, and chemicals. The averages were Industrials 187.70 and rails 61.15. Heartened by the lightness of pressure and favourable earnings and dividends, buyers abandoned some of their earlier caution and succeeded in reducing or erasing numerous lossed. The market showed irregularly higher tendencies covering one point, led by assorted steels, oils, papers, chemicals, aircrafts, minings and wetstocks. All the averages finished with small gains and the market closed very steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153
Amerex Holding Co.	25-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	37-1/4
Chas National Bank	37
Sinclair Oil	25-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49-1/2
General Electric Co.	42-1/4
General Motors	65
Ingersol Rand	70-1/4
International Nickel	32-3/8
National City Bank of New York	40
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-3/4
Texas Corporation	59-7/8
Union Carbide New Stock	42-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	43-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	83-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO GRAINS: Grains eased on increased liquidation and hedging as a result of additional light to moderate rains in the wothwest winter-wheat belt and expectations of heavier country maize offering. Soyabeans declined nearly three cents earlier owing to lack of demand for cash supplies.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Oct. 29.

December	2.28-1/4
May	2.20-1/8
July	2.03-1/8
September	2.00-3/4

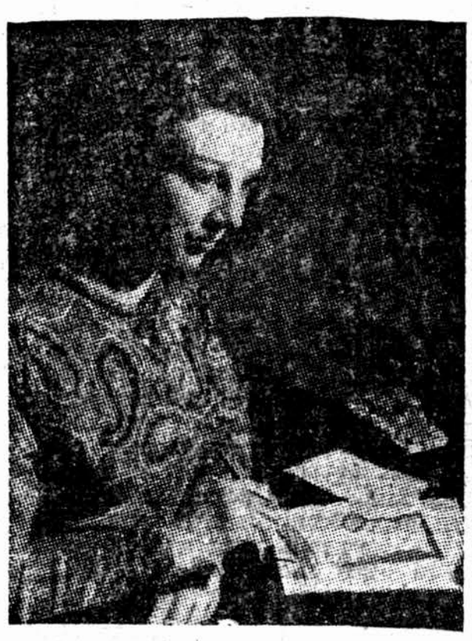
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	78-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p. c. 1961	105-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90	113-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai bank lon reg.	113-1/4
National Bank of India	35-1/4

Transactions on the London stock-exchange are officially placed at 5,709.

A Sensual Poseur Condemned To Death For A Crime He Never Committed

ALDOUS HUXLEY'S "GIOCONDA SMILE" BECOMES THE MOST DEBATED PLAY IN LONDON



Pamela Brown in "The Gioconda Smile", a play by Aldous Huxley.

Aldous Huxley is a man of many parts — novelist, essayist, philosopher. As a dramatist we had seen only his "World of Light", a subtly affecting play staged in London 18 years ago. Now he has reappeared with "The Gioconda Smile", a metaphysical melodrama which has become one of the most debated plays in London.

Metaphysics and melodrama do not go together naturally, and it is here that is, according to some critics: others feel that the closely-textured dialogue gives uncommon substance to a piece that otherwise would have little but the bones of its plot to raise it above the average.

Huxley has based his play on a short story, written some years ago, that was printed in his book, "Mortal Coils". In that story a sensual poseur is sent to his death on the gallows for the murder of his wife, a murder he did not commit. He is the victim of the woman he has scorned, the "Gioconda," who goes about with an enigmatic smile on her lips and poison working in her mind.

In the play the grim irony of the original is softened. For one thing the plot is transformed. The man does not go to the gallows. He is saved at the last minute by the action of a doctor who manipulates the clock and wrings a confession from the conscience-racked murderess.

Huxleyan Doctrine

The doctor in any Edwardian drama by, say, Pinero or Jones would have been a simple "raisonneur", pointing the moral and adorning the tale. In the present scheme he is something more. He has to be the mouthpiece of the Huxleyan philosophy. Thus in the condemned cell he lectures the victim on the "doctrine of acceptance" and the power of the will.

What the Victorian melodramatists would have said of this we cannot begin to think. Here is a plot screwed up to condemned cell agonies and eleventh-hour rescue. According to the professionals action must be the word, not talk; but Huxley's is primarily the action of the mind.

In the last scene he atones for his slowness elsewhere. This passage, the winning of the truth from the woman who had herself administered the poison, is most cunningly designed and written, and it is acted by Pamela Brown with a tingling force. She has always been a both strong and delicate dramatic actress -- ever since, indeed, she played Shakespeare's Cressida at Stratford when she was only 17 — but she has done nothing better than Huxley's revengeful woman whose smile is the smile on the face of the tigress.

There is other sound acting — by Clive Brook as the condemned man, Noel Howlett as the doctor, Marie Ney as a genteel nurse. It is, however, Pamela Brown's evening — Huxley has much for which to thank her. Actually two people are at war in this play, the dramatist and the philosopher. Huxley should let the dramatist have more chance. If he had done so a good play would be a still better one; as it is the plot is strong enough to hold the average playgoer through all the coils of the dialogue.

"Reps" Have A Chance

Certainly this has been one of the two events of the month in London. The other event has been the beginning of the Repertory Theatre Festival at the St. James's. There are many fine repertory companies in Britain, but the theatrical light blaze always upon London, and work at such centres as Birmingham, Bristol, and Liverpol is left too often in the shadow.

Now, however, the "Reps" have a chance to reveal themselves in the West End — companies from all the three cities mentioned, and also from the smaller theatre in the big Yorkshire steel city of Sheffield. The Liverpool Playhouse began with a fine revival of "The Cherry Orchard".

It would not be fair to dismiss this as serviceable repertory acting. It was something more: a performance of fine understanding and a compelling sense of atmosphere. Few will have forgotten how two unknown players, Gladys Boot and Cyril Luckham, brought off the brief fourth-act scene of farewell while the axes ring in the cherry orchard and the old life and the old Russia is tottering to its fall.

There was some inevitable miscasting: in a repertory team you cannot fill every part, and the old manservant, for example, was too young. But that is a small point compared with the genuine successes in a company which showed to London what the provinces can do — and this, moreover, in one of the most difficult plays on the list.

After Liverpool, Sheffield came with a revival of "The Brontes", a play by Alfred Sangster on the lives of the three famous sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, from the Yorkshire village of Haworth. Of its kind this is a sound, unpretentious play with few waxwork-characters; and the Sheffield company — though its playing could not match Liverpool's in subtlety and understanding — was always as clear and unpretentious as the piece. It has been a good start to a venture that London and the repertory theatres alike must hope to be an annual event.

More Serious Matters

MOST OF THE OTHER WEST END PRODUCTIONS HAVE BEEN LIGHTER IN MOOD. ON THE OUTSKIRTS THERE WAS MORE SERIOUS MATTER IN JEAN-PAUL SARTRE'S "CRIME PASSIONEL", WELL TRANSLATED BY KITTY BLACK AND THE MOST IMPRESSIVE OF THE SARTRE PLAYS YET SEEN IN BRITAIN.

This, which opened at the Lyric, Hammersmith, is a political melodrama of an imaginary country, intelligently written and planned. It is fortunate in three major performances — by Michael Gough as the young assassin with all of Hamlet's indecision, Roger Liversey as the very human political leader who is killed, and Joyce Redman as the enigmatic mistress, in her way another Gioconda.

The most important provincial production of the period has been "Thor, With Angels", the Canterbury Festival play in which Christopher Fry presents the clash between paganism and Christianity at the time of the landing of St Augustine in Kent in the year 596. Just as the two Huxleys, dramatist and philosopher, are at odds in "The Gioconda Smile", so here in "Thor" the two Frys, dramatist and poet, fight through a play in which the poet wins, pleasing the ear at the expense of the eye.

There is hardly any action but there is much good verse, and that, in these meagre days, is something for which to be grateful. Fry has an almost Elizabethan feeling for words; some of his best verse is in this short play. and it is a pity that it cannot be appreciated to the full without previous access to the text.

"I hate the thought that Jack is friendly with other girls."

"My dear, you should have known before that marriage is a lottery."

"I did, but I didn't expect anyone else to share my ticket."

Roger Livesey, Joyce Redman and Michael Gough in "Crime Passionel" by Jean-Paul Sartre translated by Kitty Black

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UNDER BANNER OF LOKMANYA AND MAHATMA

(Continued From Page 7)

dom. His style in them is concentrated light on the subject handled with words that burn and thoughts that illumine the phase that they handle. His short prefaces to them hit the nail on the head.

His KICHAKA VADHA was proscribed as political treason. The leson in 'Bhaubandki' is obvious. SATVA-PARIKSHA embodied the supreme test of life, face to face with a mis? sion and a pledge to fulfil it. 'Draupadi' or 'Sairandhri' represents Mother India, and her husbands, the political parties of the day impotent to free her. Menaka ridicules councils as gateways to freedom. They are temples of Maya personated in Menaka.

So in every drama of Khadilkar: whether it was in prose or a drama with music in it, there is politics and a problem to understand. He seeks to lift you up through his painting of characters and the evolution of his plot to a noble vision of political thinking and line of action.

Patriotism above love, the duty to fight is brought home in the character of Prataprao in KANCHAN GANDHI MOHANA. The death of Sawai Madhavrao represents a phase of political disintegration through scandal and division, which also is the lesson of 'Bhaubandki'. 'Draupadi' as 'Sairandhri' typifies Mother India in servitude, and exhorting her liberators to be bold and determined, brave and disobedient to the ruling power represented in 'Virata', and to the bureaucracy and its head represented in 'Kichaka'. In the end not diplomacy, not wise moderation and counsel, not despair and diffidence, not the fear of circumstance, but might and heroism would avail to free her from the thraldom brought on her by the folly of her sons, as it is depicted in the temptation and sin of Yudhisthira to play at dice and stake all his belongings on it, in the drama of DRAUPADI.

The Sanjivani that Katcha steals from Shukracharya and the foregoing for it of his love for Devayani, represent the knowledge and use of Western weapons against the west in the political fight of India.

Born To Poverty

But the man was more than all that he wrote and spoke. "Man is the gold for all that". Born in poverty and want, he made himself a man and chose his calling as a call that came to him from above. His mother was his teacher out of school, who moulded his character. He was a stammerer as a lad which defect he overcame by striving. He built up a strong constitution by swimming and rifling and climbing up the trees, and by playing games while at Sangli, the home-town of his boynood. When he passed his B.A the problem of livelihood faced him as it faces every right-minded man without a fortune

He came to Bombay to study law and wrote during the period a creticism of Gole's book "Brahmin and his Learning" for the "Vividha Dnyan Vistar," a monthly of established reputation in Bombay. Tilak read the article and was impressed by it. In the meanwhile. Khadilkar was brooding all along on what he was to do in life. Suddenly in a dream he heard some one telling him: go and join the 'Kesari' Office. He heard the call and was anxious to act accordingly. Tilak enquired of him through a friend, Mr. Kanitkar who happened to know Khadilkar.

Thus he came to Poona in 1896 and joined the 'Kesari' Office on a salary of Rs. 40 per month which was a stipend he continued drawing for many, many years after it.

Tolerated No Fools

Khadilkar was a man of determined will and single-pointed aim. He had the habit of going straight to the point and seldom beat about the bush. He never indulged in crotchet and never announced his deeds. He brooked no non-sense and tolerated no fools out of sheer politeness. He indulged in no personal scandal; and idle gossip on personalities was never his pastime. He rebuked persons who ran down men in the opposite camp and put a lid on such low talk. He never indulged in personal venom or malice, never attributed motives. He was so much absorbed in his own ideal and in the work to promote, it, that he had no time to waste on attacking, maligning or misrepresenting men.

He went to prison as editor of the "Nawakal", and in that fate he discovered his expiation for the Master's incarceration twice for articles he (Khadilkar) had written for the "Kesari". In that sense he was happy. He never loved British rule and did all he could by pen and tongue, and even by revolutionary activity in Nepal, to overthrow it. When he was convinced that an armed revolution to defeat and dislodge the rulers of India was an impossible task, he threw his lot with the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi with the same end in view. And when he had plunged in it he staked his all on its success as the lieutenant of Gandhi with the same staunch faith and dedication that he had shown for Tilak whom he regarded as his Master in life along with Mahatma Gandhi.

With Khadilkar has been removed from the scene of action in Maharashtra the last of disciples of Tilak done, ye servant of God, ye have given and first of Mahatma Gandhi. "Well your hundred fold of the talent entrusted to your case"

That is what we can say honestly of him and there we end.

A woman was bemoaning the fact that her husband has left her for the sixth time.

"Never mind,' sympathized her neighbour, "he'll come back again."

"Not this time," she sobbed. "He's taken his dartboard."

Now and then the novslist's vanity got on the nerves of the critic.

"You know," said the author, compliment hunting, "my books are selling wonderfully. But sometimes I think my work is falling off. I don't think I write as well as I did."

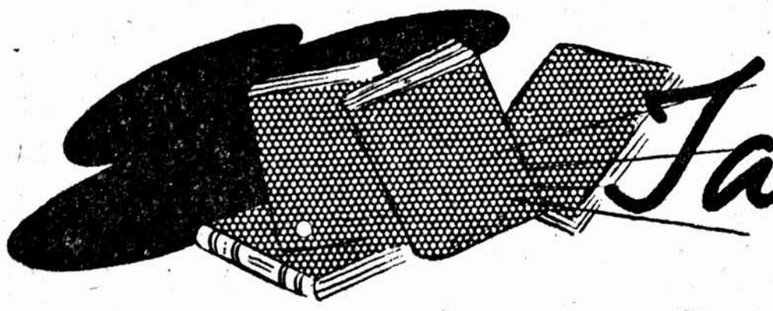
"Oh, nonsense!" replied the critic. "You write just as well as you ever did. Your literary taste is improving, that's all."

An attractive girl and a plain, middle-aged spinster were waiting for a bus.

"Have a cigarette?" asked the girl, opening her case.

"What! Smoke in public?" exclaimed the woman. shocked to her depths. "Why. I'd sooner kiss the first man who came down the street!"

"So would I," retorted the girl. "But have a cigarette while you're waiting!"



Talking of Books—

Mr. Chattopadhyaya's New Poems

DREAM POETRY OF SUNSHINE AND LAUGHTER

A TREASURY OF POEMS BY HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA. HIND KITABS, LTD., BOMBAY. PP. 68, 1948, UNPRICED

The publishers blurb says: "With the poet's supreme indifference to the world's acclaim, he has disdained to offer this extraordinary material (of the last fifteen years) for publication in book form.,"That they have succeeded in getting Mr. Chattopadhyaya to furnish them this selection of his poems from two of his volumes in type-script is a matter on which they might well congratulate themselves.

The first part, entitled Lyrics, contains poems which this reviewer considers to be more representative of the poet's essentially lyrical genius. These poems are reminiscent of his early work which took the literary world in India by storm and made him famous overnight.

The years have no doubt left their impress on Mr Chattopadhyaya and he has been made conscious of their inexorable work on man and nature. His 'Time's Tractor' for example, opens with this stanza:

"The moon is a sickle
And heaven an ample field.
Its harvest never fickle
In its yellow-silver yield.
But nothing is exacter
Than the sharp and [illegible] shearing climb
Of Time's [illegible] tremendous tractor
That shereth all the time"

The poet has from time immemorable played a certain role in society and fulfilled a distinct purpose: yet there is hardly anyone who has been more grossly misunderstood and maligned, willingly or unwillingly but the generality of men and women. Mr. Chattopadhyaya has retained his vision clear and unblurred even in these days when time often seems out of joint and he has continued to play his part well. Of the poet, he says:

"His vision flows from shape to shape,
Fulfilled, all details in him cease.
No curve or colour dare escape
His hand that moulds the masterpiece."

Above all, his superior and mature wisdom has a message of hope for distracted humanity which finds itself bewildered and embittered by much in the contemporary scene:

"Never be
Bruised or broken
By life's hollow misery,
Dark deeds done or harsh words spoken,
All men's deeds and all men's words
Are as shadows which are done
When the sad heart wakes and heaves
To the joy of singing birds
And the hush of greenlit leaves
Under the white-climbing sun."

The second part, entitled Hues And Whispers, contains 22 poems but the only ones which have a dewy freshness and that elusive quality characteristic of immortality are, in this reviewer's opinion, 'Irony', 'Soul and Squirrel' and 'Song of the Road', from which last are reproduced the following lines:

"With naked truth for a staff
And faith for your very own,
With a care-free song and a cheerful laugh
You must take the road, alone."

If anyone wished to know which poems were not in the author's best style, here they are: 'Inspiration', 'Miracle', 'Sacrifice', 'Loyalty', "Attainment', etc. There is a prosaic quality about them both as regards form and content which will be regretted by many an admirer of this otherwise excellent poet. The point may be illustrated as well by the following stanza from 'Contentment' as by any other extract.

"Beho'd, in utter calm I court
The beauty of the world and find
Though, soul-withdrawn, I yet support
Its long existence with the mind."

Finally, a word about the title, which is neither apt nor happy. It is an established and time-honoured convention to apply the noun "Treasury" to a collection of poems by divers hands, never by one writer. The production and paper are excellent and one would have liked to see the price printed in the book.

On the whole, there is much in this volume which will delight readers of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's poetry but there are a few poems that will also cause regret and disappointment to them for the less poetic and spontaneous manifestation of his genius.

Sun, The Great Healer

SUNLIGHT FOR HEALTH. BY L. RAMACHANDRA SARMA, M.SC. ASSOCIATE EDITOR. "THE LIFE NATURAL". PUBLISHED BY THE NATUR-CURE PUBLISHING HOUSE LTD. PUDUKOTTAI.

In this informative little book written in an easy engaging style, the author who has practical experience of using sunlight for health, gives a number of practical hints for this nature-cure treatment. He laments that there is a growing tendency to turn away from nature and her blessings. He demonstrates how sunlight is not merely a curative aid, as many regard it. It is an indispensable primary food. What is the role of sunlight in nutrition? Why should we look upon sunlight as food, an essential food? By what process is the food value of the sun made available to us? These are the questions which Mr. Sarma answers with an enthusiasm for his cause which deserves every support. He has useful comments to make on "sun cure in practice". This is indeed a useful little publication.

L. G. KHARE.

Text Books On Commerce

1. Statistics by Y. D. Keskar. Pp 461 2. General Economic History by S. B. Mahabal. Pp. 237. Both published by Vora and Co. Bombay Price Rs. 10-8 and 5-8.

Statistics and economic history occupy an important place in commercial courses which have latterly been recast and improved. Not only on account of their lack in sufficient numbers but also because of the inherent difference in approacn many of the well-known publications on these subjects written by western authors have been found to be unsuitable for use as texts in our colleges. The difficulty is specially great in subjects like statistics, which being inherently unattractive is rendered further difficult of approach by assumptions of previous mathematical training and illustrations from outlandish experience, which frighten away the average student who is compelled to study statistics in the general course. Principal Keskar's book admirably meets the need of the Indian student in this respect. Prof. Mahabal had to deal with a vast subject and has produced a handy volume which might serve as a good introduction to the study of economic evolution and forms of economic organization.

D. G. K.

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

knew Zingaroo probably better than anyone else in London, they could not see any likeness to him in this grave semi-Oriental figure.

The Emir and a number of officials retired into one of the smaller conference rooms, and Kemp found time to get in touch with McCubbin by phone, learning from him that the Embassy was still being closely watched, and that there was no possibility of Zingaroo having slipped out unnoticed.

". . . Either that Emir is or isn't The Poltergeist!" declared the Chief Detective-Inspector "For Pete's sake, find out, Kemp. I'd give five years seniority to lay hands on that scoundrel".

"I'll do my best, Mac," promised the detective, and went back to the main hall in time for the reception.

●

It was a noteworthy scene, and the Emir conducted himself with "gnity throughout. Finally he consented to answer questions from the newspaper correspondents. Malcolm Kemp had taken care to be well to the fore, and retained a suitable gravity as he presently asked:

"It is true, Your Excellency, that most of your country is waterless desert, and that the bulk of the population live in five oasis"?

The face of the Emir hardened as he looked intently at the questioner It was almost as though he suspected some impertinence, or some trap, or was it because he recognised Malcolm Kemp? The detective watched him grimly as he awaited the reply.

"That is so," came the answer. We have five oasis, those of Kisar, Beni Yam, Nafud, Al Medina, and Matrah Four fifths of the population of the country live in these.'

Jimmy Fearn caught Kemp's glance and saw that the Emir had given the correct reply. Kemp had taken the trouble to look up all the facts about Ikhapur the night before.

"Thank you, Your Excellency, and is it correct to say that the original inhabitants of your country were the strict Wahhabis, who fled from surrounding territory in 1376 before the Shammar invasion?"

Again the Emir's face became rigid, and this time he raised his hand to his forehead, closed his eyes for a moment and swayed One of his attendants immediately steadied him, and the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies leaned over and asked him if he felt unwell.

"It is nothing. It is just a sudden dizziness, maybe the heat—" faltered the Emir, and suddenly gripped the Private Secretary's arm. "Perhaps you will take me somewhere to rest for a few moments. I will speak to the gentlemen of the Press a little later"

Instantly there was a muttering and shuffling about him, as all the members of his retinue tried to give him some assistance and to help him from the room. Somewhat to their surprise, he clung to the arm of the young Private Secretary, and waved them back, announcing in a loud voice:

'Remain where you are. We must not desert our hosts. Mohammed Mustapha, you will take my place for the time being. This young gentleman and I will talk in peace for a few minutes."

They passed into one of the ante-rooms, and closed the door. Talk became general again, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed the hope that the Emir had not been overtired by the conference

"I have never known him be like this before, Excellency," said Mohammed Mustapha. "The Emir is as strong as a lion. It must be your London climate.'

Malcolm Kemp moved back beside Jimmy Fearn, who looked at him enquiringly.

"I am beginning to think that the Detective-Inspector is right," whispered the detective. "I've a feeling that he couldn't answer that question with any certainty, so he stalled by pretending to be unwell, but he can't stall all the time. I've several other similar questions to put to him when he returns Of course the correct answer to my question was: 'No' I was just waiting for him to reply in the affirmative..... But I'll have another go when he returns"

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A quarter of an hour elasped before the door of the ante-room opened and the Private Secretary came out alone. Through the door the others glimpsed a white-clad form stretched on a sofa

"His Excellency does not wish to be disturbed by anyone, but will join us in a short while," announced the Private Secretary, and went ever to say something to the Minister.

The gathering split up into groups and talked in low voices, occasionally glancing at the inner door. It was obvious that the Arabs were worried at the non-return of their Emir, but they dared not intrude upon him until he sent for them or made his appearance.

Time passed, and even the Minister fidgetted. Malcolm Kemp glanced at his watch and pursed his lips.

"I believe he's funking it, Jimmy," he murmured. "Maybe he's sent for some books on the subject. Maybe that's why he took that young man in with him. The Private Secreatry would know where all such books were to be found."

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Fearn's excitement mounted as the minutes slipped by. He had a feeling that Malcolm Kemp had scared the so-called Emir into this withdrawal, and it was going to be difficult to see how the man could get out of the situation in which he had been placed.

The Arabs were muttering amongst themselves, and finally Mohammed Mustapha rose with a look of resolution.

"Excuse me, please," he said, to the Secretary for the Colonies. "I think I had better see if my master is taken worse He would have been out before this if all had been well."

There was silence as he tapped on the inner door. No reply came from within After a few moments of hesitation, he opened the door and said something in Arabic, then took half a dozen quick steps forward, and shouted excitedly.

With the exception of Malcolm Kemp, the Britons remained still, for they did not understand what had happened, but Kemp was even quicker than the rest of the Arabs, and was the first to reach the settee in the other room.

Stretched out on it, bound hand and foot, and gagged with part of the white robe that enveloped him, was the young Private Secretary.

"What does it mean, Sidi?" gasped Mohammed Mustapha, looking like a stricken man.

"It means Zingaroo has fooled us, and your Emir is back in the Embassy somewhere!" snapped Kemp, and forced his way out into the audience hall. "Where is the Private Secretary to the Minister? Stop him! Don't let him get out of the building."

They looked at him as though he had gone mad, but one of the men-

(Continued from page 27)

servants in the doorway said:

"He has already left, sir. He went down the stairs about ten minutes ago."

Kemp lifted his arms helplessly and found the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his side The Minister had been informed who Malcolm Kemp was, and enquired:

"What is the meaning of all this, sir? I understand you are a detective, and that you were sent here by Scotland Yard. What has happened?"

"What has happened is that The Poltergeist has been a little too quick for us again, Sir George. The man who came here as the Emir was our old friend Zingaroo, who took the Emir's place yesterday when he fled into the Biknapuran Embassy to avoid capture I was here to trick him into betraying his ignorance of the affairs and history of Biknapur. When he saw what was going to happen, he pleaded faintness, and retired to that room with your Secretary. We thought we saw the secretary return, but that was Zingaroo, who had overpowered him in there and taken his place. That was easy to a man who could impersonate an Arab potentate before his own people! Now, of course, the supposed secretary has gone, and with him has gone the jewellery that the Emir wore when he arrived."

"And the real Emir?" gasped the astonished Cabinet Minister.

"That remains for his people to find out. He will be found somewhere hidden in the Embassy, either unconscious or gagged and bound. . . I am afraid this is one time when Zingaroo gets the verdict on points!"

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He found his young wife in tears.

"You know that lovely cake I made from mother's recipe", she cried. "Well, I put it out to cool and the cat ate half of it."

"Never mind, dear", he comforted. "I know someone who will give us a kitten".

"It is high time", said the reformer, "that we had a moral awakening. Let us rise in our might. Let us gird our loins. Let us take off our coats. Let us bare our arms. Let us...."

"Hold on!" exclaimed a tall, thin woman near the platform. "If this is to be a moral awakening, don't you dare to take off another thing!"

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Towards Cultural Contacts—Indian Arts For The World—Selection Of Art And Artists—Wanted A Special Organisation—Central Organisation Of Art —Tagore Societies In Europe—Foreign Experts For Cotton Industries.

The attainment of freedom from the foreign yoke has enabled India to take rank with independent countries. It has entitled her to participate in international affairs and to open embassies in foreign countries. Freedom has brought India in a position to establish cultural contacts on terms of equality and to direct her attention to art which forms a vital international link.

India's Cultural Resources

During the dark period of her political subjugation, India was made to import, freely and in abundance, art and cultural concepts from the west and she exported very little to the latter in return. Cultural vagaries and artistic hybridities, which are evident in the pattern of her contemporary life, are the sad consequences of a protracted state of unbalanced exchange and unequal contacts. None has arrived the opportunity, when the country can give something to the world.

While speaking on "What west expects of Independent India" to the Rotary Club in Bombay last month, Dr. Kumarappa discussed the contribution that this country can make to the world. He pointed out that the treasured wealth of the country's culture and its spiritual life are special attractions to the people abroad and particularly of Europe, and then he pleaded for the revival of whatever is best in the past and for making a gift of the same to the west.

Cultural contacts are necessitated by freedom; and they cannot be held in abeyance till the task of revival is completed. So far as art is concerned, the material, which is at hand has to be utilised subject to careful scrutinisation as regards its genuineness. The process of discrimination, which must be resorted to, will lead to the selection of the right material and also to the revival in the right direction. India will be exposed to ridicule if spurious or third-rate art is exhibited in foreign countries.

Wrong Procedure Of Contacts

The Central Government has already begun to place arts in the forum of international contacts. It also allows unauthorised persons to arrogate to themselves the privilege of cultural ambassadorship. Gross misrepresentation of the country's cultural traditions has been the consequence of such a wrong procedure. Patch-works and imitations of the mannerisms of western modernists were shown in London among the examples of contemporary Indian art, and delegates to the Inter-Asian conference could not witness, even on the soil of India, authentic expositions of the classical dance-technique by accredited hereditary masters.

The officials, who are bossing the show at New Delhi, have regarded "discrimination" as an unnecessary procedure. They probably consider themselves to be supreme authorities on art or allow their judgment to be influenced by their own preferences and prejudices. The selection of artists is made from among the friend and favourites of the official circles or members of a committee appointed for any purpose; or its scope is extended to those who have managed to push themselves in the lime-light irrespective of their abilities and merits.

Artists Or Art?

Cultural contacts through art have apparently come to be understood more or less as the presentation of artists and not of art. Such a perverted view will lead to the exhibition, in foreign countries, of Indian arts of low or sophisticated standards. It will, moreover, enable undeserving but influential amateurs and adventurers to masquerade as great masters. High and authentic standards of art should be the governing principle of the selection of artists, if Indian arts are to be presented to the world in their proper perspective.

But independence has not prompted India to go to the very root of her problem of art and to uphold authentic standards of every art. Hereditary masters, who have been custodians of the tradition and wealth of arts like dance and music, have not yet attained the eminence which they deserve, nor have they been assigned a place in the programmes of cultural contacts, but the daughters and sons of high-rankin, officials and persons of means and influence, who take, from them, a few months' training in music and dance, have found it easier to shine as great artistes.

"LITERACY DRIVE", a painting by Mr. Shantaram Kulkarni, a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The lure of cultural ambassadorship will very likely bring, in the field, a large number of competitors especially from the rank of half-baked amateurs and adventurers. In order to guard Indian arts against such dangers and to avoid misrepresentation of the country's true culture in foreign countries, the National Government should, first of all, formulate high and definite standards of every art. The Government should, further, set up a special machinery to which the establishment of cultural contacts, and the selection of artistes and material should be entrusted. The aim should be to present, to the world, the best of India's arts and culture.

Special Machinery

The Government has opened embassies in a few countries and has appointed cultural attachees to them; but it has left the functions of "initiation" and "reception" at the Indian end to the departmental officials. England has set up, in the British Council, an efficient machinery for the highly specialised work of the interpretation liberally subsidised by the Treasury. It is doing excellent work abroad through its offices and representatives.

India needs a well-organised machinery, similar in constitution and functions, to the British Council, if she intends to benefit herself through cultural contacts. The new institution must have the authority to select artists literature, films, records of music and dance and examples of visual arts for presentation in foreign countries. The negotiations for the exchange of artists should be entirely left to an institution like it. In order to ensure recognition abroad, of this institution as a representative and authorised body, the Government will have to settle the terms of cultural contacts undertaken as a private or commercial enterprise. Independence has brought its own problems which must be faced and solved efficiently. India's gift of art to the world should be worthy of her genius and distinctive tradition.

Central Body

Th. Governor General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari discussed "art and artists" while, inaugurating a few days ago at New Delhi, an exhibition of paintings, and drawings by painters of South India. One of the points raised by him has a special bearing upon the art-movement. He said, "It is necessary that when there are so many artists scattered all over India and so many organisations that there should some Central body to find patronage and opportunities and facilities for public appreciation of the efforts of the artists." A Central body of the type which the Governor General has in view has already come into existence.

The All-India Association of Fine Arts has been constituted to fulfil the long-felt need of a Central body. The Governor General, while he was the Governor of West Bengal, had blessed it with a message on the occasion of the art conference held at Bombay, and he has also agreed to become its patron. This Association has, on the list of its membership, over forty instructions functioning in different parts of the country, and its executive council is fully representative of all of them.

The Association marks the decision taken by its members—institutions not to invest any existing society with the authority of a Central organisation, but to establish a new and representative one. A local society of New Delhi has, however, continued to proclaim itself as an all-India body, but it has failed to establish its claim as such. A co-incidence like the title or proximity to the Central Government does not make any society an all-India body. The organisation of exhibition on an all-India scale is undertaken as a routine by some provincial art societies, but none of them has, on that account, claimed itself as representative of the country's art-world.

Tagore Culture.

There has been in recent months, a sudden resurgence of the activity in Europe to establish Tagore societies and institutes. The original organisation has been renamed as the Tagore Society of Europe with its headquarters in London. The movement aims at the establishment of the branches of the society in all the university towns of Europe.

Tagore's monumental and many-sided work should be introduced to the world, but the question arises, Is the Tagore culture independent of or distinct from what is known as the Indian culture? The reply cannot be in the affirmative. Tagore's contribution to literature, art and philosophical thought should be treated as a part of the Indian culture and should be explained in its logical historical context with due emphasis on its peculiarities. The contributions to drama and music made by Tagore's predecessors like Kalidas, Bhavabhuti, Haridas Tansen, Soordas, Thyagaraj, etc., should be made duly known to the world. Isolation will lead to conflicts in the interpretation of the various aspects of Indian culture especially arts.

Assistance From Japan

The Government of Madras is trying to get expert Japanese assistance for the development of cottage industries in the province on up-to-date lines. This information was given by the Minister in charge of Firka Development while answering a question in the Provincial Assembly last month. Latest methods of manufacture and new technical processes should be learnt from experts from any part of the world; but the designs of India's cottage industries of the artistic category should be developed on their traditional lines. Foreign experts should not be allowed to interfere with their integrity and distinctive character.

India's craftsmen are still treated as blockheads in their own country. A cry is raised, now and again, from the privileged rank of educated artists, that the craftsmen should be taken to craft schools and museums for education for their work. They should, certainly, receive whatever education they need, but their sympathisers have hardly realised how much of Indian art and design they are capable of teaching. Schools of art and architecture and design classes will be benefited to no small extent if the competent among hereditary designs and cratsmen are appointed as teachers. If this principle is accepted, their educated colleagues will perhaps frown at them and demand their ex-communication from the sacred fraternity of artists.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

COMPOSITE STADIUM PLAN GONE 'PHUT'—SPECIFY THE AREA—CYCLING AND AQUATICS—AVAILABLE CONVENIENCES—FINANCIAL DRAINS—WEST INDIANS—'A SPORTING LOT'—WALCOTT MAY EMULATE EARLE—FIRST TEST PROSPECT—INDIA'S HOPE & STRENGTH—INTER-PROVINCIAL SOCCER—INEQUITABLE TERMS.

The plan for the composite stadium at the Lloyd Recreation ground appears to have gone "phut." The Government of Bombay is not prepared to allot as much as 55,000 sq. yards, which is nearly one-half of the total area to the sporting associations. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Health and P. W. D. Minister, reminded me that there are many other people who need healthy recreation than those who support these sporting bodies. That class cannot be ignored. So he told me that the above scheme must be curtailed to reasonable proportions and then only the Government would accept it. At the same time Dr. Gilder insisted that the question of allottment of the two grounds—Cooperage and Reclamation—must be settled soon.

SPECIFY THE AREA

I do not think the question will defy solution if the Government would give the sponsors of the Composite Stadium an idea as to how much space they are willing to allot for the purpose. If a definite,—but a reasonable,—suggestion is made by the authorities, I do not see any reason why the sporting associations would not try to accommodate themselves in the best manner possible within that area.

At the present moment the feeling is abroad that the Government should see its way to grant the minimum requirements of these bodies. It must be remembered that as many as ten associations are involved in this scheme. And the games include hockey, football, athletics, cycling, swimming, lawn tennis, badminton, table tennis, boxing and Indian games like Hu-tu-tu, Atya-Patya and Kho-Kho.

CYCLING AND AQUATICS

Cooperage will be able to accommodate football and athletics, although I cannot see how Cinder tracks can be laid there without a substantial extension of the ground. Cycle tracks are out of the question. I doubt very much if it will be possible to have it at the Reclamation either, as the Government is unwilling to part with the land necessary for this purpose.

Probably the C.C.I. may accommodate the cyclists at the Brabourne Stadium. Otherwise the only alternative for them is to approach the Municipality to give them a plot in the northern part of the City.

From practical and financial points of view, I am not at all sanguine about the construction of a suitable swimming pool so far away from the sea. This may be conveniently eliminated from the Composite Stadium plan.

AVAILABLE CONVENIENCES

By this I do not mean to suggest that aquatic sport should go by the board because of these difficulties. It must have all the facilities needed for its promotion. I am eagerly looking forward to the day when Breach Candy baths and Mafatlal pools would be non-racialised and non-communalised. Our problems would be greatly solved then.

Meanwhile the Golwalla brothers have planned to enlarge their pools. I do not know how long it will take them to complete their expansion schemes. But when completed they will be available for all public purposes.

This does not mean that I am opposed to the idea of the Aquatic rulers to build a pool of their own. I am wholly with them. But practical consideration puts them out of the field for the time being. I hope they will see the wisdom of falling into line with others.

FINANCIAL DRAINS

Dr. Gilder is anxious to finish up this matter as soon as possible. The sporting associations—the major ones at any rate—are equally anxious to stabilise their footing and habitation once for all. I expect the representatives of the sporting associations concerned to meet shortly and arrange between themselves the division of the grounds in a friendly and amicable spirit.

Owing to the uncertainty of location and tenure of their present grounds, the WIFA and the BPHA are being put to considerable losses annually on account of erection of temporary stands. This is a definite loss to sport. Some of the other associations are losing money by hiring other peoples grounds or halls. After the grounds have been finally allotted by Government, it will be up to these bodies to make arrangements of a somewhat permanent nature whereby these annual drains may be stopped. I hope it won't take long.

WEST INDIANS—A SPORTING LOT

All eyes are now turned towards the Cricketers from West Indies. John Goddard and Co. created a very favourable impression during their short stay in Bombay. "A sporting lot" was the summary of conclusion arrived at by those who came into contact with them. In that case the success of their tour is assured. Indians don't like people with up-turned nose. Nor do they take a fancy for those who are palpably mean and narrow-minded.

The West Indians—isn't it funny that they should be called what we are?—take their game in a truly sporting spirit. That's what we like. By the time they return here, after their North India and Pakistan visit, for the second Test they will have built up a dazzling reputation individually and collectively. Bombay will then turn out as one man to the Brabourne stadium to give them a grand reception.

WALCOTT MAY EMULATE EARLE

The hefty-hitter Clyde Walcott, has already started a triumphant campaign. Neither turf-wicket of the stadium nor the matting of Baroda made a difference to his slashing propensities. By the time these lines appear in print we will know whether he was able to treat C. S. Nayudu in the same contemptuous way as his great brother, C. K., Walloped Astill and Mercer of Arthur Gilligau's team at the old Bombay Gymkhana ground in 1926, or as H. T. Earle made mincemeat of our bowlers at the same venue in the same match. C.K. is now too old to repeat that unforgettable performance. But nothing debars his successors to try it.

We are still looking forward to George Headley, who is renowned as the West Indian Bradman coming into his own. He is sure to give us some displays of his classical batting before the tour is over.

FIRST TEST PROSPECTS.

But what about the prospects of the First Test match which will be played at Delhi from November 10 to 14? India will have a bad start in losing the services of a capable skipper in Vijay Merchant. Probably Amarnath will fill the vacancy with as great credit as he did in Australia a few months ago. But nobody can replace him as our No. 1 batsman. He was the veritable backbone to our batting strength. Pity he cannot take his rightful place in the international contests.

By the way, the other day old Sorabji Kapadia, Editor of the Bombay Samachar" told me that he could cure Vijay's ailment without any drug or massage. In fact he asked me to tell Vijay to see him at his earliest convenience. I conveyed the message to Vijay and I hope he has seen old Sorabjee by now. It will, indeed, be a miracle if Sorabjee succeeds where eminent physicians have failed.

INDIA'S HOPE AND STRENGTH

I cannot say that our Test team is strong in every department of the game. We are rather weak in bowling, having no speed-merchant of the class of L. Ramji or Mahomed Nissar to furnish the necessary terrorising effect on the stone-waller. The void left by the late Amarsingh is still unfilled. Vinoo Mankad will be the mainstay of our attack. But with fielding weaker than bowling we cannot hope for the results which our bowlers may create.

Our strength lies in our batting. With the exception of Rangachari, the Madras bowler every one is capable of collecting handsome figures. There are several centurians too in the combination. But they are far from their best form at present. We can only hope that they will rush into it and give a good and proper account of themselves at the appointed time. A lot will depend on how Amarnath fixes his batting order. I hope he won't juggle with it as he did in Australia.

INTER-PROVINCIAL SOCCER

The Inter-Provincial Football Tournament is still hanging fire. M. Dutt-Ray, Honorary Secretary of the A.I.F.F., is making frantic efforts—on his return from the Olympic Games—to stage it at any centre possible. Bangalore or Trivandrum may stage it next month. But I am afraid it will be too late for the majority of the provincial associations as their soccer season is over. The W.I.F.A. is unable to put up a representative side at this late hour. Some of their star players have actually left for a tour in Burma.

I think the way this question of venue is settled is all wrong. Alternative associations are asked to hold it on terms and conditions fixed by the A.I.F.F. The Federation does not take any responsibility for the losses, if any. But if there is a profit it grabs 75 per cent of it. Thus the inviting association has no chance of building up a reserve for future contingencies.

INEQUITABLE TERMS

These inequitable terms must be changed. Either the A.I.F.F. should undertake to bear the losses, or allow the inviting associations to run it in the best way they can. This may mean that the visiting teams may be offered only third class railway fare and, say, Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per day as boarding and lodging allowance. The third alternative may be that each participating team pays its own expenses but receive a pro-rata share of the net profits.

Before the next annual general meeting is held the A.I.F.F. should circularise all the associations and ask them if they are prepared to stage it and on what terms. Those who make the best offer should be entrusted with the running of the tournament that year. Once the terms are accepted and the venue and time are fixed, they should not be changed. It is only then the national tournament will have a free and unfettered run.

I discount the possibility of the A.I.F.F. holding it on its own as it has no ground or fixed abode. It can only do so with the assistance of an affiliated association. In such a case it is better to entrust the management to the latter. An outside committee or official is not likely to manage it more efficiently and economically than the local people can.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME
(Continued from page 3)

of Journalists. That was probably under medical advice!

* * *

The Sardar began to wear a crown of thorns, when from a simple soldier he became President of the Congress Parliamentary Board controlling Provincial Ministries. A man of single-track mind and a keen sense of discipline, the Sardar could not tolerate the recalcitrants, and hence the crop of Nariman, Khare and Subhas Bose's incidents. When he was put in charge of the Home Department at the Centre, his responsibility increased, especially after the British quitted India. There was no love lost between the Sardar and the Socialists, as he considered them to be gentlemen adventurers exploiting the working class with their 'underground' record and airy slogans. The Sardar lashed the Socialists with his tart tongue, and he recently compared their position to "a stalking dog marching under the shadow of a bullock-cart, all the while shouting that it bore the whole burden." The Socialists called the Sardar a dictator, monopolising all the key portfolios. They wanted to "decentralise the Sardar" and redistribute his portfolios, but the Sardar who refused to oblige Lord Wavell, would not oblige the Socialists by handing over his departments. Hostile critics charged the Sardar with inordinate lust for power and personal aggrandisement. This is rather wide off the mark. The Sardar has no craving for the loaves and fishes of office, and if at all he clings to his job, it is because he wants to stabilise and safeguard the new-won freedom from external and internal enemies. In the context of the grave menace that is threatening the country, he probably feels like William Pitt "I, and I alone, can save my country". Call it self-conceit or self-confidence, but that is the Sardar.

* * *

Ever since its liberation, Free India had to weather many a storm, and the sky is still overcast with dark clouds. With the partition of the counry, followed the blizzard of communal barbarities and the uprooting of humanity on both sides of the border. Then quick fell the fell hand of the assassin on Mahatma Gandhi and took away the Father of the Nation from our midst. This tragedy was too much for the nation to bear, and critics began to blame the Sardar and the Home Department. The Socialists demanded that "In accordance with the approved forms of democracy, the Government must formally resign in symbolic atonement of the evil deed, and on its reconstitution, the Home and Information Ministers much change. This was a broadside at the Sardar, who was quick to explain the position to the Dominion Parliament and get a vote of confidence "in accordance with the approved forms of democracy" Hyderabad was hanging fire, and the Razakars threatened to march on Delhi with their hordes of "Hyderabad leopards and Bengal tigers". In his early days, the Sardar had to deal with dacoits like Aliya and Gulab Raja, and he could never be brow-beaten by bullies and marauders. His planning of the Hyderabad campaign was masterly and he singed the beard of Razvi. The Kashmir war is still dragging its weary course, and Sardar is confident of fighting it out to a successful finish, if the U. N. Council released India from the embarassing "cease fire" edict. With the fall of Hyderabad, the Sardar's dream of streamlining six hundred and odd States with the Indian Union is complete. And it is an unique achievement on the eve of his birthday celebration.

* * *

Believe it or not, the greatest tribute to the Sardar comes from his political opponents. Demanding the redistribution of portfolios arising from the emergency of the Mahatma's murder, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that he had no doubts about the ability of the Sardar, "but a man of 74 has got a department the burden of which even a man of 30 would probably find it difficult to bear. For instance, the Home Minister is also in charge of the States Ministry, which is dealing with one-third of the country". Strangely enough, Mr. Jaiprakash pre-dated his tribute, as the Sardar reaches 74 only today.

* * *

Stories of Sardar-Nehru conflict are seasonally doled out by interested parties. Even recently, the Sardar blasted this propaganda machine by saying: "I have accepted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as my leader, and my place will not be in the Cabinet if my actions do not have the approval of my leader. As a self-respecting man, I would not think of continuing even for a minute in Government, had I the least suspicion that I do not enjoy the confidence of my leader". The destiny of India to-day is in the hands of three disciples of the Mahatma. We have in Pandit Jawaharlal a super ideologist, who thinks in terms of 'One World' and the common man. Rajaji is a high-level tactician, and the Sardar is a bold strategist. Of this Trinity, the Sardar plays the role of "Shiv, with fire in one hand and granting protection with the other". On his 74th birthday, Bombay is arming him with the latest type of Trisula—a gold pillar with Ashoka Chakra, silver Gandhi Statue and an iron Raj Dand weighing 74lbs. We hope that the Sardar will spare the danda and use the Ashoka Chakra and the Gandhian love to endear himself all the more to his people.

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THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

By Kelman Frost

The screech, of violently applied brakes, the scream of tyres skidding on macadam, made both Malcolm Kemp and Jimmy Fearn turn as they were crossing one of the quieter sidestheets in London's West End.

A small, blue car, driven at reckless pace, came around the corner, managed to avert disaster only by a miracle and accelerated with such suddenness that the detective and his assistant had to jump for their lives.

"The damned fool—!" began Fearn, wrathfully, then tugged at Kemp's arm in the other direction. "Look out, here comes another!"

A larger car, all-black, driven with more skill took the corner wide, but none the less at speed, skidded brilliantly onto its correct side of the road and went roaring past at more than sixty miles an hour.

"That was a police car!" grunted Kemp, and began to run. "Hullo, the one in front is stopping by that big house with the pillars! Someone's got out and is vaulting over the railings.. Now the other's stopped, and —Come on, this is exciting!"

They arrived, somewhat out of breath, as the last of the occupants of the police-car scrambled out. They recognised Chief Detective-Inspector Alistair McCubbin, bristling like an enraged terrier

"After him!" he was shouting to the sergeant and constable who accompanied him. "He's dropped into that basement area. One of you slip round to the back and the other go down the steps. I'll stay here."

They ran to carry out his orders.

"What's the trouble, Mac?" asked Malcolm Kemp. "Someone you want?"

"Want! I—Huh, so it's you, Kemp! You're just in time." The Inspector's face was red with excitement. "Do you know who that was? I recognised him in the traffic in Piccadilly."

"I didn't have time to see him. He nearly ran us down, and I might mention that your driver nearly did the same".

"Never mind that," grunted McCubbin, with a jerk of the thumb towards the basement. "The man who went down there was Zingaroo—The Poltergeist."

It was Kemp's turn to show surprise. There was no crook living he would rather have seen behind bars than the elusive Zingaroo, who had been captured, lost, captured, and lost again and again. The man was an American, a superb actor, and a born mimic. His speciality was the impersonation of others, and he was as elusive as a gloubule of quick-silver. Malcolm Kemp had clashed with him on several occasions, and honours had been equal between them, although Kemp had upset several of the man's coups.

"Are you sure of that?"

"Dead sure. For once he had his own face, or the one that we have on the records. He bolted as soon as we challenged him, and nearly caused a riot in Piccadilly with his driving. Hi, there, any sign of him?"

"No, sir, he's not down here but there's a window open." came the voice of the constable from the basement. "He must have gone inside."

"We'll soon find out," snapped McCubbin, heading for the imposing flight of steps that led to the front-door. "Guard those other entrances."

Kemp tapped him on the arm.

"You may have some difficulty in getting in here," he said.

McCubbin snorted.

"I'll get in all right. Nobody is going to keep me out. I have a perfect right to search this house on the suspicion that a well-known criminal has sheltered there."

"Not this house, you haven't" the private investigator pointed out. "Look at that flag and the inscription in Arabic. This is the Bikanapur Embassy, and that means it's foreign territory."

Alistair McCubbin glared at the things Kemp indicated then set his jaw.

"Never heard of Bikanapur. Where is it?"

"One of those small sovereign Arab states near Saudi Arabia. I read something about an important visitor this week, and —"

"Unless I'm much mistaken, they have an important visitor now," growled the Yard man. "I'm going to bluff my way in here."

He rang the bell loudly, and the door opened as though by magic, to reveal a tall, enormously broad Nubian in spotless white.

"The Sidi wishes — ?" he asked.

"I am Chief Detective-Inspector of Scotland Yard, and I have reason to believe that a criminal has entered this house and is in hiding. I would like permission to have my men search for him," said McCubbin, with his most pompous air.

"I do not understand, but you will see the Ambassador, please," boomed the Nubian, in sonorous English, and moved aside.

It was like stepping into a scene from the Arabian Nights. Rich carpets were underfoot, and hung on the walls. The doors were shaped like gigantic keyholes, and elaborately embellished. The furniture was very low, and there were piles of silken cushions in the corners. The air was scented with the perfume of something sickly and cloying.

They were marched to a smaller ante-room, where they were left kicking their heels until the door opened to admit a small, black-bearded Arab whose eyes were like boot-buttons, and who wore European clothing but for the tarbush on his head.

"I understand there is some trouble," he said, in faultless English.

Alistair McCubbin explained the circumstances, and the Ambassador of Biknapur, for such he was, nodded curtly:

"I will have the house searched for this intruder, and if he is found he will be handed over to you. Please wait!"

"I would rather undertake the search myself," said McCubbin stubbornly. "I have men outside, and can get others."

"Please wait!" repeated the other, with an air of finality. "I would remind you that this is the territory of Biknapur, and you have no right to search here. Furthermore, it is impossible now, as we have staying with us His Excellency the Emir. His own attendants will do the searching."

McCubbin seemed about to say something else, but was waved to silence. The little Ambassador withdrew.

"Confound him!" snorted McCubbin. "All this time Zingaroo will be getting up to mischief. He might be turning himself into one of these natives for all we know."

"Hardly, if they are black," grinned Malcolm Kemp. "Even he can't make his face go black without the use of something to darken the skin."

"Huh, I wouldn't put it past him to hold his breath until he did!" snapped the Detective-Inspector, and started pacing up and down like a captive lion.

Half an hour elapsed before the door opened to reveal the Ambassador.

"Search has been made, and there is no fugitive here," he announced, and stood aside for them to pass out.

Alistair McCubbin planted his feet firmly on the carpet.

"Was the search thorough? Can ye guarantee that every room, nook, an' corner was searched?"

"The house was searched from top to bottom, even to the cellars," was the grave reply. "Only the Emir's apartment was not entered."

"Then why not? That's just the place Zingaroo would make for," exclaimed the Detective-Inspector.

The Ambassador looked horrified.

"Impossible! No-one dare intrude on the privacy of the Emir — nobody. It would be as much as my head was worth to send servants in there to search. The Emir is resting after his journey, and — ".

"Who mentions me? What is the matter?" came the demand from the staircase, for they were then in the hall.

They al turned, and on the bottom stair saw a tall, dignified figure in spotless white. On his head he wore a turban richly jewelled; rings glistened on his fingers as he held together the edge of his silken burnouse. It was the Emir himself, and the most startling thing that they noticed about him was the whiteness of his skin. He was no darker than any Englishman.

The Ambassador and the other servants in the hall raised their hands before them and salaamed low. In apologetic tones the Ambassador explained what had happened, and who the visitors were.

The Emir of Biknapur looked at the intruders coldly.

"Then go up and search my apartment!" he snapped. "Get it over quickly, and if you find this infidel hiding under my bed, bring him to me, and I will have him flayed alive!"

McCubbin started to say that this sort of thing was not done in modern Britain, then changed his mind and followed the Ambassador up the stairs as the Emir stalked stiffly into another of the lower rooms without as much as another glance in their direction

More out of curiosity than anything else, Malcolm Kemp and Jimmy accompanied the Chief Detective-Inspector. The apartments of the Emir made them gasp, for they were the most luxurious they had ever seen in London. The Emir's little country was rich in oil, and it was the royalties from the wells that had enabled his Embassy in Britain to be fitted up regardless of cost. There were jewels everywhere. Even the curtains were decorated with jewelled designs.

But although McCubbin insisted upon exploring every corner, no sign of The Poltergeist was found. The Detective-Inspector glared hard at the servants he met in the coridor then reluctantly admitted that he had drawn a blank.

"But The Poltergeist came in here just the same!" he muttered, as they were shown out without loss of time. "I'm going to have this house watched day and night till I find out what's happened to him. I can swear he's still in there, and—". He stopped on the pavement between Kemp and Jimmy Fearn. "The Emir!"

"What?" asked Kemp

"The Emir! How do we know the Emir isn't Zingaroo? You said he couldn't turn himself into a swarthy Arab or a Nubian without the use of make-up, but he could easily become the Emir. The Emir is the only white man — or light-skinned man — in there. That apartment of his wasn't searched for a long time. Zingaroo would have had ample time to change places with him and stuff the real Emir into some corner or other."

Jimmy Fearn looked at the speaker admiringly. He was impressed by the idea.

"It's just possible!" admitted Kemp. "But if it is so, there's nothing you can do about it now, Mac. You can't go back and ask to examine the Emir. They'd have you out of the house in two seconds if you did. Nobody dare lay hands on rulers of States like Biknapur, for the line of succession is tied up with their religion, and the Emirs and such are considered holy."

McCubbin's face was a study.

"Do you mean to say that if Zingaroo is playing the part of the Emir we can't touch him?"

"No, you can't touch him, not even on suspicion, but I wouldn't like to be in Zingaroo's shoes if they find out that he's an imposter! I fancy it will be very hard to fool all those Arabs, especially if they try to talk to him in Arabic, always supposing that Zingaroo is playing that part. We know he's a consummate actor, but I doubt if he speaks fluent Arabic."

McCubbin clenched his hands and muttered under his breath. This sort of situation maddened him.

"Then what do you suggest"? he asked, after a while.

"Have the house watched, as you suggested. Put half a dozen men around it. Tomorrow, if I remember rightly, there is some sort of function which the Emir has to attend. I'll try to be present, and may be able to set a trap for Zingaroo — if he is impersonating the ruler of Biknapur."

"I'm certain of it!"

"Well we will see. As there's nothing else we can do now, we'll leave the field to you, Mac. I've got to pull some strings if I'm to be invited tomorrow to the Colonial Office, and I want to do some reading".

●

They drove back to Half Moon Street in a taxi, and Kemp refused to say anything about his intentions, but Jimmy Fearn noticed that he carefully read through nearly a dozen pages in the volume of his encyclopaedia lettered Bh—Co. In addition he talked long and earnestly to a certain junior official whom he knew at the Colonial Office, and seemed to approve of what he heard from the other end.

"Best bibs and tuckers tomorrow afternoon, Jimmy!" he said, when he hung up.

Dressed in their best, they arrived at the Colonial Office in good time, Jimmy Fearn feeling very uncomfortable

Great preparations had been made to impress the Emir of Biknapur, for it was well known that Britain wanted some of the oil concessions that he was prepared to sell. The Secretary of State for the Colonies himself was to be in attendance a little later on, but one of his Under-Secretaries was to receive the Arabs when first they appeared. A big hall had been made ready for the reception, with several ante-rooms for the use of His Excellency and his retinue.

Malcolm Kemp had an interview with the official whom he knew, and told Jimmy afterwards that they had been allowed there as accredited newspaper correspondents, for the Emir had graciously consented to speak to British correspondents after the business was over

In due course the dignified Emir arrived, with nearly a dozen followers, and brought colour to the grim interior of that Downing Street house. Kemp and Jimmy got a close view of the man but even though they

(Continued On Page 22)

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Pt. Nehru visited the Lloyds during his London visit, and the biggest reception held in honour of the Dominion Prime Ministers was the one held by Lloyd's, world-famous insurance company which handles anything from ships to chorus girls. Not many people are aware that Lloyd's started out as coffee house and that even today clerks at Lloyd's are called waiters. More than 3,400 guests were invited. About £ 1,400 were spent on flowers alone. The reception must have cost about £12,000. The party was the biggest held since the war

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Members of a firm of Insurance Brokers checking policies in the Brokers' Room at Lloyds.

The Intelligence Department at Lloyd's where reports are received from Lloyd's Agents and other sources all over world, of important shipping news.

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